



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Japan: Governor Ota Discusses U.S. Base Issue

OW1006021696 Tokyo SAPIO in Japanese 12 Jun 96
pp 14-17

[Interview with Masahide Ota, governor of Okinawa Prefecture; first four paragraphs SAPIO's introduction; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] "What do they think of Okinawa? What are the Japanese? Is Okinawa part of Japan?"

Governor Ota, with his face unusually flushed that day, uttered the above statements in a sharp tone of voice, which flabbergasted reporters.

Okinawa Prefecture Governor Masahide Ota, 70, began to make his frequent appearances in the media when three U.S. servicemen raped a school girl last September. Relations between the Japanese Government and Okinawa Prefecture went awry: demands for reexamination of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement concerning the delivery of the suspects; a rally by 85,000 prefectural citizens held on 21 October; the governor's refusal of "signature by proxy," although that procedure was necessary for the compulsory use of Okinawa's land for the U.S. armed forces; and so on. On 19 November, in the midst of such an upheaval, then Prime Minister Murayama declared his intention to carry out "signature by proxy" in place of the governor. At a news conference held immediately to cope with the prime minister's comments, Governor Ota uttered the above statements, straining his voice.

[Passage omitted on Ota biographical data]

[SAPIO] Now there is a lively discussion going on about "What Japan should do in case of an emergency in the Far East?" However, many, no, almost all Japanese are convinced that there is "peace" if there is no war. Now in Japan it is very significant to talk and think about Okinawa, where there is no peace in the true sense of the word.

[Ota] People say "in case of emergency in the Far East," but in case of emergency, it is Okinawa, where U.S. military installations are concentrated, that will become the target of attack. At a glance, Okinawa seems to be in a state of peace; actually, it is exposed to constant danger. Therefore, being impatient for enhancing the consciousness of such a problem, I have been insisting on the necessity of the "study of peace."

Are You For or Against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty?

[SAPIO] For Okinawa, the all-out return of U.S. military installations is the highest priority. At the end of January this year, Okinawa Prefecture submitted to the Japanese Government an "action program," which systematically describes procedures for the return of U.S. military installations: The return of 10 military installations by 2001, such as the Naha Port and [Marine Corps Air Station] Futenma; the return of 14 military installations by 2010, including the U.S. forces' Sobe communications facility alias the "elephant cage," which is in the state of illegal occupation at present; the return of the other remaining installations by 2015, such as Kadena Air Base and Camp Hansen.

[Ota] Prior to the demand for the return of those installations, Okinawa Prefecture had given the highest priority to the following three cases: "relocation of live-fire drills over Prefectural Route 104"; "termination of training at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield and the return of the same airfield"; and "return of the Naha Port." I had made the request for the solution of those three cases directly to the U.S. Government and the U.S. armed forces. Since I became governor, I have been to the United States four times to make an appeal for the solution of the problem of the U.S. military installations in Okinawa. There are still many Americans who hold the view that "the Okinawan economy will not hold if the U.S. military installations are returned." In reply to such a view, I would often say, "That is our internal problem. We will solve our own problem by ourselves."

[SAPIO] You have dispatched Mr. Masao Nakachi, former chief of the UN Headquarters Information Office, to Washington as prefectural resident official, or you advertised Okinawa's opinion in the NEW YORK TIMES on 15 November 1995. What was the U.S. media's reaction?

[Ota] When I went to the United States last May, I had a news conference at the National Press Club next to the White House. Only ten correspondents and several companies attended the conference. I declared at the conference, "This year there will be a problem concerning the deadline for the use of land by the U.S. armed forces. You may think you can readily use Okinawa's land, but that is not the case. You have been able to use the land because the landowners gave a consent to the use, although it was given grudgingly. If they say no, things will not be easy." My remarks may have fallen flat upon their ears. Only when the state of illegal occupation of land actually occurred, moves were made due to the seriousness of the situation.

[SAPIO] In the "Japan-U.S. joint declaration on their security alliance" confirmed in April this year by the leaders of both countries, it is clearly stated that about 100,000 forward deployed military personnel will be continuously stationed in the Asia-Pacific region, although the concrete figures — 47,000 personnel are to be stationed in Japan [of whom 29,000 are to be stationed in Okinawa] — were carefully concealed. I would like to ask you frankly. Are you for or against the security treaty itself?

[Ota] There is a difference in contents between the former security treaty signed in 1951 and the current security treaty amended in 1960. The former treaty had a strong tincture of an undisguised military alliance, but the current treaty advocates in its Article II the "encouragement of economic collaboration." However, viewed from an objective standpoint, it is still nothing but a military alliance. Naturally, there is a problem of its compatibility with the Constitution. I take the stand that we should value the present Constitution. Recently there is a lively discussion going on about the right of collective defense. I think the most important thing is to stand on the Constitution that defines the fundamental posture of the country.

I studied a lot about the Battle for Okinawa. Before the U.S. forces attacked Okinawa, they had thoroughly investigated spots suitable for landing, listing as many as 330 spots. When tanks land on the beach from landing crafts, they will be stranded if the sand is deep. The U.S. forces had suffered a great loss in the battle for Saipan. Therefore, they thoroughly examined the thickness of the sand at landing sites.

Japan has a long seacoast and a large number of atomic power stations in its small space. As for the defense of Japan, how can we defend it, given thorough landing operations mentioned above, for example? Considering the actual situation of war, the establishment of friendly relations between countries is more efficient for the security of the country than the expansion of military force.

[SAPIO] You mean that we cannot see things solely from a military point of view. Even when the tension between the PRC and Taiwan heightened, you exhibited an exceptionally calm judgment. You were calm even when missiles hit the sea area very near to Yonaguni Island.

[Ota] The media instigated the crisis; however, the economic interchange between the PRC and Taiwan did not stop but continued as it was. If the economic exchange had been stopped, the crisis might have been genuine. At that time, Taiwan's presidential election was entwined with the case, and judging from the

analysis of the information we collected, we decided that there was nothing to worry about. What is to be Learned from Subic, Which Changed from a Military Base to an

Economic Base?

[SAPIO] From the standpoint of the return of bases as well as economic exchange, the largest U.S. overseas naval base that was closed in November 1992, or the Philippines' Subic base, draws our attention. The U.S. armed forces were asked to leave the Philippines according to the wishes of its people. The redevelopment program implemented following the return of the base is working very well. Through the use of infrastructures such as port facilities, runways, and power plants, they have positively invited foreign businesses and are trying to make Subic a free port. You visited Subic in April 1994, did you not?

[Ota] I was moved profoundly. In the midst of deep economic distress, upper house members and intellectuals realized the removal of the base, working in a body. An ammunition warehouse had been converted into a sewing factory, which was a symbolic case. When I entered the factory, I found the interior to be rough and sultry, but nearly 1,000 young women were handling their machines. I heard they were producing high-class clothes and that the products were being directly sent to London and New York.

I had an opportunity to talk with the Philippines' vice president. I said to him, "Burdened with the problems of the economy and employment, you must be having a hard time of it." To this, he replied, "Those are the problems that we can solve by ourselves. However hard they may be, they are our internal problems. We have regained our pride as a sovereign state." I was greatly impressed with his remarks.

Although Okinawa is part of a sovereign state, Japan, it cannot use its land, sea, and sky. Twenty-nine sea areas and 15 space areas around Okinawa are controlled by the U.S. armed forces. Is there such a sovereign state? Therefore, the vice president's remark that "we have regained our pride as a sovereign state" really touched my heart.

[SAPIO] It looks as if Subic is aiming at becoming Asia's third "local state" next to Hong Kong and Singapore. In forming a redevelopment plan, what the Philippines emphasized was to invite the U.S. air cargo company, Federal Express, and to make Subic an accumulation site for Asian air cargo services. As a result, it is said that there are nearly 200 enterprises from 17 countries in Subic now. Does Okinawa have a dynamic plan?

[Ota] Now Okinawa Prefecture has worked out a grand design called a "plan for forming an international city" directed at the 21st century. We put special emphasis on exchanges with Southeast Asian nations.

Since I became governor, I have established an Okinawa prefectural office in Taiwan, first of all, and then in Seoul, South Korea, and now we are building a twelve-story "Fuchien-Okinawa Friendship Hall" in Fuchou, Fuchien, the PRC. Fuchien Province has provided a building lot, and Okinawa Prefecture will provide building expenses. We have reached an agreement that upon completion of the hall, Okinawa Prefecture will use from the first floor to a certain floor and Fuchien Province will use the remaining floors. We have already held "Fuchien-Okinawa summits" twice. When the summit was held in Okinawa the year before last, the province's chief and his staffs came to Okinawa in a body. Last year all officials in charge and I went there. Okinawa will hold a summit this year. We visit each other every year.

In addition, we already have an office in Hong Kong, and we are going to set up an office in Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, and Indonesia. In short, we will establish an Okinawa prefectural office in almost all of the Southeast Asian countries within a few years and will dispatch our officials.

Almost All Okinawan Intellectuals Are Interested in "Independence"

[SAPIO] To develop as an international economic city, you need special conditions in the field of the tax system like Hong Kong, where duties are not imposed. Okinawa Prefecture established the "free trade zone" between the Naha International Airport and the Naha Port. This is the only area in Japan where duties are not imposed, giving preferential treatment in the matter of taxes. However, enterprises that numbered 27 in the beginning have decreased to 11 now.

[Ota] The problem is the sea area under the control of the U.S. armed forces. We want to expand the free trade zone by recovering land from sea, but we cannot because of the above reason.

When Mr. Ichiro Ozawa visited Okinawa, I said to him, "We would like you to make every effort so that the free trade zone will really take root. Another thing is to take measures so that foreign tourists can visit Okinawa without visas. We would like you to give special consideration to at least these two." Mr. Ozawa is a very cautious man and did not make a rash promise. I also made a request to the Finance Ministry. "Please establish in Okinawa a free trade zone in the true sense of the word." The ministry made a curt reply, "Mr.

Governor, the problem of customs has to do with the foundation of the country. We cannot make an exception of Okinawa."

[SAPIO] Now Taiwan is earnestly asking Okinawa to develop together with Taiwan by forming an "economic sphere." Have you ever met President Li Teng-hui?

[Ota] Yes, I have met him in Taiwan. During our talks, we agreed to play golf together in Okinawa next time. When I sent him a present in celebration of his victory in the presidential election, he sent me a card, in which he cordially invited me to attend an inaugural ceremony.

Another thing is that somehow ambassadors to Japan are very anxious to visit Okinawa. The other day, 22 ambassadors to Japan came to Okinawa in a body through the good offices of the Foreign Ministry.

Making friends in such a way is a traditional way of living for Okinawa. Once the Kingdom of the Ryukyus widely established trade relations with Southeast Asian countries, but the kingdom's objective was not trade itself. How to maintain the security of this small island country without the use of armed force? As a means of security, the kingdom put emphasis on trade.

[SAPIO] It is "trade as security," is it not?

[Ota] That is right. The Kingdom of the Ryukyus advocated peaceful diplomacy as the guideline of government. As a means of peaceful diplomacy, the kingdom carried on an extensive trade, but it did not give priority to trade.

[SAPIO] What do you think about "independence of Okinawa?"

[Ota] I think most intellectuals in Okinawa are emotionally interested in independence. In particular, there are many proponents of Okinawa's independence among those who emigrated from Okinawa to Hawaii. When I was engaged in the movement for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan [15 May 1972], they scolded me severely by saying, "The United States and Japan will surely establish military bases in Okinawa. If Okinawa belongs to Japan then, Okinawa has to listen to the Japanese Government. If Okinawa is an independent state, it can make a great bargain with Japan and the United States concerning the base problem. Why do you let the Japanese and U.S. Governments decide the question of the title to Okinawa without prior consultation with you?"

[SAPIO] An APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference] meeting is scheduled to be held in Subic in November this year. Are you going to attend the meeting?

[Ota] Yes, I should very much like to attend the meeting.

This interview was held a week after the visit of U.S. President Bill Clinton to Japan. The media splendidly announced "All-out Return of Futenman Base," but people began to point out that in reality "realignment and reduction of military bases" are essentially relocation and strengthening of military bases. The interview took place in the midst of all this. At that time, it looked as if the media were intentionally looking for only anguish in Governor Ota's expressions. However, at the time of the interview, Governor Ota's big eyes, though somewhat rueful, seemed to be gazing far into the distance.

Japan Decides To Expand Defense Cooperation Area With U.S.

OW0806080396 Tokyo KYODO in English
0722 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO — Japan has decided in principle to expand the area covered under its defense ties with the United States from the Far East to the region "surrounding the Japanese archipelago," government sources said Saturday [8 June].

The sources said the decision will soon be conveyed to the U.S. for incorporation in the new guidelines for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation.

They said the definition of the region surrounding Japan will cover a wider area than the Far East, although its scope will not be delineated clearly.

Under a unified government view issued in 1960, Japan defined the Far East as areas north of the Philippines covering both South Korea and Taiwan.

The reference to the region surrounding Japan covers a wider area, and Japan is expected to provide logistic support for U.S. forces in case of emergencies not only in the Far East but also in Southeast Asia and the oceanic region, the sources said.

Japan also hopes that the new guidelines will call for Japan-U.S. cooperation to support U.N. peacekeeping operations in the humanitarian area, the sources said.

They said the new guidelines will cover Japanese support for U.S. military operations in the region, and that issues requiring political decisions such as dialogue on security problems and exchanges of defense technologies will be excluded.

Japan and the U.S. agreed in a joint security declaration issued in April to review the present guidelines set in 1978.

A broad framework for the new guidelines will be laid down before a visit to Japan by U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Walter Slocum later this month, the sources said.

Japan: Finance Minister, Mondale Still 'Apart' on Insurance

OW1006071396 Tokyo KYODO in English
0639 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japanese Finance Minister Wataru Kubo and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale were unable to narrow gaps over insurance trade during their meeting here Monday [10 June], a Japanese official said.

But they agreed to meet again soon in efforts to break through the stall over access to personal accidental insurance by subsidiaries of large Japanese life and nonlife insurers, the official at the Finance Ministry said.

Kubo and Mondale confirmed that both countries' continued efforts for an early settlement of the issue, the official said.

In the insurance dispute, the two nations have been apart over the scope of so-called "third sector" products to be handled by big Japanese life and nonlife insurance companies through subsidiaries they are allowed to establish to enter each other's area under a new Japanese insurance law that was enforced in April.

Japan: More on Unsettled Insurance Talks Between Kubo, Mondale

OW1006084196 Tokyo KYODO in English
0755 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan and the United States did not come to a settlement in their ongoing insurance dispute Monday [10 June] when Finance Minister Wataru Kubo met with U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale for the second time in a week, a Japanese official said.

Kubo and Mondale "agreed on the importance of continuing to make the utmost efforts for an early solution" of the dispute, said Haruhiko Kuroda, deputy director general of the Finance Ministry's International Finance Bureau.

The two might have another meeting, Kuroda said, although he noted no date has been fixed.

Kuroda also noted that Japanese negotiators are prepared to resume working-level talks with the U.S. "at any time." The two sides broke off discussions late last month, unable to meet their June 1 deadline.

When Kubo and Mondale met last Tuesday, Mondale explained the U.S. stance on the issue in detail. This time around, Kubo conveyed Japan's position to Mondale, Kuroda said.

Asked if Kubo and Mondale have made any progress in the issue, Kuroda, as he is a government official, refused to elaborate on their talks, stressing that Kubo and Mondale are "exchanging their views as political equals."

But he acknowledged that there has been no change in the basic positions of Japan and the U.S..

At the heart of the insurance row is whether big Japanese life and nonlife insurers can offer "third-sector" insurance products via subsidiaries they are allowed to set up to tap each other's turf under a new insurance law that took effect April 1.

The U.S. argues that no such access should be permitted, saying Japan committed itself to avoiding any radical change in the third sector before liberalizing the primary life and nonlife insurance markets under the 1994 Japan-U.S. Insurance Accord.

The third sector involves insurance policies for illnesses, accidents, and nursing care that fall between life and nonlife products. Foreign insurers operating in Japan have carved out a profitable niche in the segment, which they dominate.

Japan needs to decide by late June whether to allow Japanese insurers to go ahead with procedures necessary for establishing subsidiaries.

Japan, U.S. Share Concern Over Situation in Burma

*OW1006104396 Tokyo KYODO in English
0900 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan and the United States agreed Monday [10 June] that further deterioration in the political situation in Myanmar [Burma] should be avoided, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The accord was reached in a meeting between William Brown, a Special Envoy of the U.S. Administration of President Bill Clinton, and Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda, the official told reporters.

Brown, who served as ambassador to Thailand from 1988 to 1992, and Ikeda also shared the view that Myanmar's democratization needs to be promoted.

The U.S. envoy praised Japan for its stance on the current standoff between Myanmar's military regime and pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD), the official said.

Ikeda, who called on Myanmar's Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw late last month to try and improve the domestic situation, was quoted as saying Tokyo will continue

to do what it can through its channels with both the military junta and the NLD.

Aside from Japan, Brown will also visit the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand to seek a coordinated response to the increasingly tense political situation in Myanmar.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said later Japan hopes Myanmar's political situation will not be confused.

"The situation in (Myanmar) remains unclear and unpredictable. We strongly hope there will be no confusion," Vice Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi told a regular news conference.

Hayashi added Japan has consistently called on the Myanmar government to exercise restraint in its action toward the pro-democracy movement and ensure the people's lives and freedom.

Japan: Tokyo Urges Burma To Respect Political 'Freedom'

*OW1006054196 Tokyo KYODO in English
0518 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan called Monday [10 June] on Myanmar's [Burma] ruling military junta to respect the freedom of activities by political parties.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama, the top government spokesman, issued the call in the wake of a ban on meetings outside the Yangon [Rangoon] home of pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who defied the ban by holding a weekend gathering.

"Our country hopes the Myanmar Government will respect the freedom of activities by political parties and deal moderately with the situation. We are paying attention to the country's situation with caution," Kajiyama told a press conference.

Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy to a landslide victory in Myanmar's 1990 elections but the junta refused to hand over power.

She was released from nearly six years of house arrest in July last year.

Japan: PRC Official: Hong Kong To Keep Issuing Currency

*OW0706131796 Tokyo KYODO in English
1259 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Osaka, June 7 KYODO — Hong Kong should retain its financial and monetary autonomy, and will keep issuing its currency after the

1997 reversion of the British colony to China, a top Chinese official said Friday [7 June].

"Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. will be allowed to continue to issue currency. China's renminbi will not replace the Hong Kong dollar," Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of China's State Council, said in a speech in Osaka.

Lu said China wants Hong Kong to maintain its status as an international financial center, and Chinese financial institutions should not dominate the market.

"Competition under fair principles will also help the Chinese financial sector develop," Lu said, adding, "China hopes that foreign banking institutions continue operating in the territory."

Asked about lingering anxieties among western countries that Hong Kong will lose its position of financial center to Shanghai, Lu said, "Shanghai is an economic center within the socialist framework of China. It does not have ability to replace Hong Kong, and there is neither such a necessity."

Japan: Kajiyama Protests China's Nuclear Test

*OW0806084096 Tokyo KYODO in English
0828 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO — Japan voiced disappointment Saturday [8 June] at the Chinese nuclear test conducted at its testing site of Lop Nor.

"It is deplorable that China has conducted a nuclear test," Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama said in a statement.

The top government spokesman also pressed China not to carry out any more nuclear experiments and to contribute to the completion of a proposed comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

China conducted its first nuclear test in 10 months earlier in the day, the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY said, quoting a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement.

Japan: Hashimoto Expresses Regret Over PRC Nuclear Test

*OW0806100696 Tokyo KYODO in English
0950 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressed regret Saturday [8 June] at China's nuclear test conducted earlier in the day and urged China not to schedule any more.

"We are very disappointed as (China) had stepped toward an early conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear

test ban treaty. I hope there will be no more tests," Hashimoto told reporters.

He said Japan will not freeze yen loans to China, but will continue to suspend grant-in-aid, frozen after China conducted a nuclear test in May last year.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama issued a statement saying, "It is deplorable that China has conducted a nuclear test."

The top government spokesman also urged China not to carry out any more nuclear tests and to contribute to the completion of a proposed comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda summoned Wu Dawei, China's charge d'affaires to Tokyo, to protest the test.

Japan: Resolution Against PRC Nuclear Tests Planned

*OW1006081296 Tokyo KYODO in English
0733 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — The House of Councillors, the Diet's upper chamber, is aiming to adopt a resolution against China's nuclear testing at a plenary session Wednesday, a government spokesman said Monday [10 June].

Masakuni Murakami, secretary general of upper house members from the dominant ruling coalition partner Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), made the overture at a weekly meeting Monday of chiefs and executives of the government and the three governing parties, Parliamentary Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Watanabe told a press conference.

During the same session, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, also LDP president, said Japan should continue to extend official loans to China to support its economic reform and "open-door" policy despite a Chinese nuclear test conducted Saturday.

Japan should provide the loans also to support China's bid to enter the World Trade Organization and help with Hong Kong's July 1997 reversion to China, Watanabe quoted Hashimoto as saying.

Former Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, leader of another coalition partner, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), supported Hashimoto's remarks, while Masayoshi Takemura, president of the smallest coalition member New Party Sakigake, said the testing is regrettable and hopes that China will not conduct further nuclear tests.

Murakami said that Japan should not be seen by China as being hesitant and that it should take a stronger stance not to allow another nuclear test.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama, the top government spokesman, said Japan has made its objections to Beijing and has taken a strong stance on the issue.

Tokyo has frozen its extension of part of its grant-in-aid to Beijing since May 1995 in a show of its disapproval of China's continued nuclear testing.

Since 1979, Tokyo has provided Beijing with three packages of low-interests credits totaling 1.55 trillion yen. It has already agreed to extend another 580 billion yen for Japan's fiscal 1996-1998 as part of a fourth set of loans for the five fiscal years through March 2001.

At an upper house plenary session earlier in the day, Hashimoto reiterated his call for China not to conduct further nuclear tests and to sign a proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) soon.

"We hope to request, taking every opportunity, that China not conduct nuclear tests any more and for an early signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," he said.

China conducted its 44th underground nuclear test at its Lop Nor testing site Saturday and said it will hold one more test before the expected signing in September of the CTBT.

Japan wants China to refrain from detonating any more nuclear devices and to declare an immediate and complete halt to nuclear testing, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday [10 June].

"We want the latest test to be China's last," Vice Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi told a news conference, referring to Saturday's nuclear explosion and Beijing's ensuing announcement that it will join a global nuclear moratorium after conducting one more test before September.

"We don't think it's good at all because the Chinese testing will be completed with still another blast," the top career diplomat said in repeating Japan's official stance on its neighbor's nuclear policy.

China carried out a nuclear explosion at its desert test site of Lop Nor on Saturday and announced that it would conduct one final blast before September, when a proposed international nuclear test ban treaty is expected to be signed.

Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda summoned Wu Dawei, China's charge d'affaires to Japan, to the Foreign Ministry on Saturday to express Japan's disapproval of

the latest experiment and demand an immediate halt to such tests.

Japan: Hashimoto Renews Call for PRC To Halt Nuclear Tests

OW1006054396 Tokyo KYODO in English
0501 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto reiterated Monday [10 June] his call on China not to conduct any further nuclear tests and cooperate for the early signing of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Hashimoto made the call at a plenary session of the House of Councillors.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama, the top government spokesman, made a similar call at a press conference while noting it "deserves attention" that China has said it will carry out only one more nuclear test before the expected signing of a CTBT in September.

China conducted its 44th underground nuclear test at its Lop Nor testing site Saturday.

Japan: Tokyo Undecided on Amount of Aid for Pyongyang

OW1006055596 Tokyo KYODO in English
0520 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan has not yet decided on the amount of humanitarian assistance to send to North Korea as recommended in a UN resolution last week, the chief government spokesman said Monday [10 June].

Policy-makers of the three ruling coalition parties agreed Sunday to urge the government to match the 6 million dollars in emergency aid to North Korea that the United States is prepared to give.

The government has not officially received the request, but will decide on the issue after discussions with the ruling parties and consultations with South Korea and the U.S., Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama said.

The three parties are the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake.

The United Nations has called on the international community to provide food and other forms of humanitarian assistance worth 43.6 million dollars to North Korea.

Tokyo provided 500,000 dollars to Pyongyang last year in response to a separate UN call for aid.

Japan Considers \$6 Million in Food Aid to DPRK

OW1006102796 Tokyo KYODO in English
0754 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan is considering extending 6 million dollars in aid to North Korea to help ease its food crisis, matching the amount the United States is prepared to give, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and his top spokesman said Monday [10 June].

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama, the top government spokesman, said Japan has not yet fixed the amount of its assistance, which was recommended in a U.N. resolution last week, but will make a decision based on the will of the three ruling coalition parties.

Policy-makers of the three governing parties — the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake — agreed Sunday to urge the government to match the 6 million dollars in U.S. emergency aid to North Korea.

The government has not officially received the request, but will decide on the issue after discussions with the ruling parties and consultations with South Korea and the United States, he said in a press conference.

Hashimoto told reporters at his official residence, "I do not know if we should call it an amount roughly the same as the U.S. amount, but we have said we are going to give assistance from a humanitarian point of view. It might be about the same."

The United Nations has called on the international community to provide food and other forms of humanitarian assistance worth 43.6 million dollars to North Korea.

Tokyo provided 500,000 dollars to Pyongyang last year in response to a separate U.N. call for aid.

Japan: Ministry: Current Account Surplus Down 45.2 Percent

OW1006004196 Tokyo KYODO in English
0008 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO — Japan's current account surplus for April plunged 45.2 percent from a year earlier to 555.2 billion yen for the third consecutive month of yearly decline after posting a deficit in January, the Finance Ministry said Monday [10 June].

In goods and services trade in the reporting month, Japan incurred a deficit of 25.8 billion yen, the first red ink in three months, the ministry said in a preliminary report.

Merchandise trade left a surplus of 559.1 billion yen, down 48.8 percent, the 17th successive month of yearly falls, with exports up 11.9 percent to 3,637.5 billion yen and imports up 42.7 percent to 3,078.4 billion yen, the ministry said.

In services trade, Japan registered a deficit of 584.9 billion yen, it said.

The current account balance measures the flow of goods and services as well as investment income and other monetary transfers.

North Korea**DPRK: Daily on Anniversary of Kim Il-song's Death**

SKC906120896 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0124 GMT 8 Jun 96

[NODONG SINMUN editorial published on 8 June: "Let Us Boundlessly Glorify the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Achievements"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The second anniversary of the death of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song is around the corner. As time goes by, our people more keenly realize the greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and more resolutely wage the struggle to glorify the leader's [suryongnim] revolutionary achievements. This clearly shows the eternity and immortality of the harmonious unity between the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] and our party.

Boundlessly glorifying the immortal revolutionary achievements that the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song brought about for the fatherland and the revolution throughout his entire revolutionary life is the firm will of our people.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: We must eternally maintain and glorify the achievements that the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] brought about while wisely leading the revolutionary struggle and construction.

The leader's [suryong] revolutionary achievements are ever-lasting assets that make the revolutionary cause victorious forever. Loyalty with which to uphold the leader's [suryong] cause [words indistinct].

After setting out on the revolutionary road in his early years, the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song brought about immortal revolutionary achievements for the fatherland, the revolution, the era, and mankind throughout his revolutionary activities.

The respected and beloved leader [kyongachanun suryongnim] brought about countless achievements, such as presenting the great guiding idea of our era; building a powerful chuche-style revolutionary party and state and revolutionary armed forces; raising our people into an independence-minded revolutionary people and building our own style of socialism; and providing a firm guarantee for inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause for generation after generation.

All the achievements by the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] are brilliant ones admired by the people of the world. These immortal achievements are resolutely maintained by our people, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] revolutionary achievements. All our party members and workers presented inheriting and developing the fatherly leader's [oboi suryongnim] revolutionary achievements as the most sacred work for the eternal life of the leader [suryongnim] and a great work for maintaining the lifeline of our revolution, and have devoted themselves to this work with all their wisdom and strength. Our people's revolutionary spirit, their fidelity to revolutionary principles, their devotion, and their determination excite the people of the world.

Our people set a sacred example for upholding the leader [suryong], the supreme representative of the revolutionary elders, by waging a practical struggle to maintain the leader's [suryong] leadership achievements. Herein lies the greatness of our people.

Ours are a loyal people who are fully inheriting the leader's [suryong] achievements without any damage.

There can be no deviation in maintaining the leader's [suryong] achievements. Maintaining them 100 percent and inheriting them 100 percent is an attitude that revolutionary warriors must assume as regards the leader's [suryong] achievements.

All fields and guardposts of the revolution and construction have traces of the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] leadership achievements. Our party members and workers emotionally recall all his achievements in leadership and boundlessly glorify them.

Our people's will to fully inherit all the achievements of the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] is firm. This is why the struggle to maintain the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] achievements is being vigorously waged in party and state buildings, in the construction of our revolutionary armed forces, in economic and cultural construction, and in external affairs.

The struggle to glorify the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] leadership achievements—from his achievements in the struggle to implement the strategic

line of our revolution to those in city management, afforestation, and water-conservation—has been intensified. This is the proud reality of our country.

Because there are loyal people who are fully inheriting the fatherly leader's [oboi suryongnim] revolutionary achievements, our party, state, and armed forces will eternally cast their rays as the party of Comrade Kim Il-song, the state of Comrade Kim Il-song, and the armed forces of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people are a revolutionary people who will uncompromisingly fight to the end the enemy of the revolution who attempts to damage the leader's [suryong] achievements.

Today, the imperialists are viciously maneuvering to annihilate the revolutionary accomplishments that our people have brought about through arduous struggles under the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong].

Crushing the vicious maneuvers of the enemy is important work for maintaining the fatherly leader's [oboi suryongnim] revolutionary achievements to the end. Firmly defending without deviation our system and our fatherland, which are the results of the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] hard work, no matter what storm may come and how many times the world may change, is the firm will of our people as well as the officers and men of the People's Army.

Even when the enemy strengthened its ideological and cultural offensive on an unprecedented scale, our people more firmly maintained the great leader's [widaehan suryongnim] revolutionary ideology. Even when the imperialists openly made military threats, our people united as one and defended our own style of socialism like an impregnable fortress. No force will be able to break our people's resolve to maintain the leader's [suryong] revolutionary achievements.

Ours are a great people who are purely inheriting the leader's [suryong] valuable revolutionary achievements.

At present, the entire country is filled with the noble revolutionary spirit of adhering to the ideas and theories of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding ideas and guiding theories of the party and the revolution, and of firmly maintaining the leader's [suryongnim] revolutionary achievements and experiences gained from the struggle. In particular, all members of the new generation are being raised as genuine sons and daughters of the leader [suryongnim] who will maintain for generation after generation the blood lines of chuche built by the great leader [widaehan suryongnim].

Having people who will maintain the leader's [suryong] achievements for generation after generation with the most firm view of the leader [suryong] and a noble sense of moral obligation is our party's great pride.

The great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary achievements are being brilliantly inherited and developed because the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimchongil tongji], the supreme incarnation of loyalty and devotion [chunghyoui choego hwasin], is being upheld in the forefront of our party and people.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimchongil tongji] is a peerless great man who has the highest form of communist moral obligation toward the leader [suryong]. The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il built the Kumsusan Memorial Palace as the supreme sacred place of chuche, and has done everything to glorify the esteemed name of the respected and beloved leader [kyongaehanun suryongnim] and his immortal achievements.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimchongil tongji] aroused the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army to implement the behests of the great leader [widaehan suryong], and energetically led them to effect upsurges in all units in which the leader's [suryong] leadership accomplishments are permeated. Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimchongil tongji], our country, our fatherland, is all the more shedding its light.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is giving endless on-the-spot guidance to units in frontline areas. This is the manifestation of his firm will to defend to the end the gains of the revolution achieved under the fatherly leader [oboi suryongnim]. Our people are firmly convinced that because there is the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimchongil tongji], all the revolutionary achievements of the great leader [widaehan suryong] will be inherited for generations as eternal assets of the Kim Il-song nation.

Today, we are faced with the weighty task of completing to the end the cause of our own style of socialism by vigorously waging the movement to inherit and develop the revolutionary feats of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song.

Most of all, we should have the lofty moral obligation to uphold the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song for generations. How to inherit the leader's [suryong] accomplishments relates to the question of the moral obligation to the leader [suryong]. For the

people who are engaged in the revolution, dearly valuing and glorifying the leader's [suryong] leadership achievements are the foremost moral obligation. Every one has grown up under the bosom of the great leader [widaehan suryong] and has enjoyed endless happiness under his benevolence.

All party members and working people should never forget how dearly the fatherly leader [oboi suryongnim] fought and dedicated himself during the course of pioneering the revolutionary path for the people. Deeply bearing in mind that today's life exists because of the great leader's [widaehan suryong] immortal leadership achievements, they should adhere to the leader's [suryong] accomplishments as the apple of their eye.

In our people's moral obligation to uphold the great leader [widaehan suryong] as the sun of chuche and the founder of socialist Korea, there can be no time limitations. We should not stop for a minute, but should boundlessly continue the work of inheriting the leadership achievements of the great leader [widaehan suryong]. Especially, we should unremittingly wage such work on the occasion of the second death anniversary of the fatherly leader [oboi suryongnim].

It is important to further establish the revolutionary ethos of unfailingly implementing the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song's behests throughout the entire party and in all of society. During the entire course of leading the chuche revolutionary cause, the great leader [widaehan suryong] mapped out the basic guidelines that all sectors of the revolution and construction should take. Cherishing deep in their hearts the great leader's [widaehan suryong] behests, and striving to extensively embody them, are the ways to adhere to the leader's [suryong] accomplishments.

We should build the party, the economy, and the culture only in accordance with the great leader's [widaehan suryong] ideas, ideologies, and theories. All units and sectors should adhere to the programmatic teachings historically given by the great leader [widaehan suryong]. Especially, guiding functionaries should solidly carry out the organizational political work to implement the great leader's [widaehan suryong] behests.

All people should turn out in the struggle to effect upsurges in socialist construction. Our own style of socialism is a fruition of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas and leadership. During his entire lifetime, the great leader [widaehan suryong] spared no pains to build our fatherland as a powerful socialist country that is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economics, and self-reliant in defense. Even if we are faced with hardships, we should resolutely adhere to the socialist system set up

by the great leader [widaehan suryong], and should firmly cement the political and ideological position of socialism as well as its economic and military position.

All party members and working people should vigorously wage the struggle to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy with the spirit of the arduous march. Thus, they should work to extensively display the superiority of our own style of socialism as prepared by the great leader [widaehan suryong].

We should continue to wage the work to set up the ethos of valuing the military throughout the country and to beef up the country's defense capability.

All officers and soldiers of the People's Army should achieve a full combat mobilization posture so as to resolutely defend and safeguard our country, our fatherland, which glorifies the esteemed name of the great leader [widaehan suryong].

The entire party, the entire Army, and all the people should firmly arm themselves with the spirit of the Red Banner and should harden our own style of socialism as an indomitable fortress. Therein lies the true road to display the great leader's [widaehan suryong] revolutionary exploits for generations.

Today, what is most important in inheriting and developing the great leader's [widaehan suryong] revolutionary exploits is to thoroughly embody the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji]. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] has extensively expounded all the ideological and practical questions arising in glorifying the great leader's [suryong] revolutionary exploits.

All the guidelines to uphold the great leader [widaehan suryong] as the sun of chuche, and to inherit to the end our party's tradition, are expounded in the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] numerous works, including the immortal classic "Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is the Lofty Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries."

We should accelerate the revolution and construction only in conformity with the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideas and intentions. The revolutionary ethos of living in conformity with the ideas and intentions of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], of moving as one under the unitary leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, and of unfailingly implementing the lines and policies set forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il should be established throughout the party and all of society.

The history of the great leader's [widaehan suryong] revolutionary activities is linked with the history of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji]. The revolutionary exploits of the leader [suryong] shine together with the revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

On the road to inherit the great leader's [widaehan suryong] leadership achievements, we should spare no effort in glorifying the revolutionary exploits performed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji]. We should work to add luster to the leadership achievements of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], which are vividly inscribed in every sector of the revolution and construction, including the construction of the party, the military, and culture and art.

Party organizations at all levels are playing an important role in adhering to and adding luster to the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary exploits. Party organizations should properly carry on different kinds of ideological and political works to indoctrinate all party members and working people so as to be deeply aware of the great leader's [widaehan suryong] immortal achievements. Thus, they should bring up party members and working people as true loyalists and as filial sons and daughters who never forget the benevolence of the great leader [widaehan suryong] and who are loyal to him from generation to generation.

The indoctrination on the greatness and exploits of the respected and beloved leader [kyongaehanun suryong] should be carried out in various forms. With extreme efforts, party organizations should build a place to indoctrinate the exploits of the great leader [widaehan suryong], and should carry out that indoctrination in such a manner so as to impress the popular masses. Party organizations at all levels should arouse party members and working people to the struggle to firmly glorify the great leader's [widaehan suryong] leadership achievements. The revolutionary exploits of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song are priceless assets that guarantee the bright future of our party and revolution as well as our fatherland.

All party members and working people should energetically rise up for the worthwhile struggle to glorify the revolutionary exploits of the great leader [widaehan suryong], and thus discharge to the end their duty as soldiers and disciples of the leader [suryong].

DPRK Daily Dedicates Editorial to Kim Il-song Death Anniversary

*SK0806081596 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0807 GMT 8 Jun 96*

["Korean People's Set Will To Exalt President Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Exploits" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) — It is the Korean people's set will to exalt the undying revolutionary feats of the great leader President Kim Il-song, says NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial dedicated to the approaching second death anniversary of the president.

Comrade Kim Il-song set out on the road of revolution in his early years and performed imperishable revolutionary exploits for the country, revolution, times and humankind throughout his revolutionary activities, the editorial says, and continues:

Numerous are his feats. He founded the great guiding idea of our times; basing himself on the *chuche* idea, built a powerful revolutionary party, state and Armed Forces; trained the Koreans to be a revolutionary people with strong independence; built Korean-style socialism centered on the popular masses; and provided a firm guarantee for creditably carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of *chuche* generation after generation.

The imperishable feats are resolutely defended by the Korean people who are unfailingly loyal to his revolutionary cause.

Ours is a people who carry forward his feats in full.

It is the right attitude of a revolutionary soldier toward his leader to defend and carry forward his feats one hundred percent.

It is an unshakable will of the Korean people to carry forward the great leader's exploits in full.

They are a revolutionary people who wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the revolution who try to undermine the leader's feats; they are a great people who purely carry forward his precious revolutionary exploits generation after generation.

When the enemies intensified their ideological and cultural offensive more than before, the Korean people more zealously upheld the revolutionary idea of the great leader. They firmly defended the Korean-style socialism from the naked military threat posed by the imperialists, in a singlehearted unity.

Today his revolutionary exploits are creditably carried forward in Korea. This is attributable to the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme incarnation of

loyalty and filial piety, standing at the van of the Workers' Party and people of Korea.

As the people carry forward in full the revolutionary feats of the president, the Workers' Party, the state and the army of Korea will remain the great Comrade Kim Il-song's forever.

DPRK: Fuller Version of Choe Tae-pok 4 Jun Speech

*SK0706135496 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0904 GMT 4 Jun 96*

[Fuller version of "report" by Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the party Central Committee, at a central report meeting held at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 40th anniversary of Kim Chong-il's opening of the course to the Mt. Paektu revolutionary battle sites → live; published in the 5 June EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT on pp 25-29 entitled "Choe Tae-pok Speaks at Anniversary Meeting"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrades: Today, when all party members and working people are vigorously accelerating the march to complete the *chuche* revolutionary cause following the leadership of the party, and are uplifting the red flag of the revolution, we mark the significant 40th anniversary of the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's opening of the course to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu. In June 1956, the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il began the exploration of the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu, and personally led an exploration team to open the course for the first exploration march. The exploration is historically significant because it has strongly armed the party members and working people, as well as the new generation, with the revolutionary tradition of our party, and has accelerated the accomplishment of the *chuche* revolutionary cause by brilliantly embodying tradition. [applause]

The pioneering of the course to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu provided a milestone that marks an epochal turning point in resolutely defending and safeguarding the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party founded by the great leader [widaehan suryongnim]; in purely inheriting and developing tradition; and in persistently continuing the lifeline of our revolution.

On this historic day, all party members and working people are filled with great national pride and the revolutionary confidence of upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongachanun

kimjongil tongji)—who has defended, inherited, and developed our party's revolutionary tradition with energetic ideological and theoretical activities as well as great revolutionary practices, and who has provided a firm basis for victoriously advancing and brilliantly completing the chuche revolutionary cause—at the fore of the party and the revolution. [applause]

Comrades, defending, safeguarding, and purely inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is an issue of vital importance that decides the victory and destiny of the revolutionary cause. The experience and lesson of history tells us that when the party of the working class purely defends, inherits, and develops the revolutionary tradition, then the revolutionary cause cultivated by the leader [suryong] will be defended and victoriously advanced from generation to generation; if not, the lifeline of the revolution will be severed and the socialist gains won by blood will be ruined.

Inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition means defending the guiding ideology founded by the leader [suryong], who embarked on the revolution, and defending the revolutionary achievements that have been registered during the course of embodying and accomplishing the ideology, thereby unceasingly developing the revolution on a high level. Since the first day it started building a new society, our party has regarded the issue of resolutely defending, safeguarding, and purely inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition from generation to generation as a basic question that will decide the victory of the revolutionary cause. The party has continuously paid great attention to the issue.

The revolutionary tradition that our party and people should inherit is the revolutionary tradition of chuche, which the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished during the course of accelerating the unprecedentedly arduous Korean revolution and the course of leading the revolution to victory.

The great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the Korean revolution under the revolutionary flag of the chuche idea during the darkest days of Japanese colonial rule. He organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, and during the course, founded the glorious revolutionary tradition which has become the ageless foundation of our party and revolution.

Mt. Paektu, in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause holding aloft the torch of national liberation, is the sacred mountain of the revolution that symbolizes our party's revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary spirit of Paektu is

the soul of our revolution; and the lifeline of our revolution is linked to Mt. Paektu.

It was an event of great significance in arming the DPRK people with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu and in inheriting the revolutionary tradition of Paektu that the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il—who has safeguarded and defended the revolutionary tradition generation after generation, cherishing the lofty will to purely inherit and develop the lifeline of the Korean revolution, namely, the lineage of chuche, which has been pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his early days, and who is deeply interested in indoctrinating the new generation with this revolutionary tradition—opened the course of the exploration march around Mt. Paektu. [applause]

The first exploration march to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu—which was conducted in mid-1950's when we had to resolutely safeguard and defend our party's revolutionary tradition while surmounting the grave, difficult situation created before the revolution due to the maneuvers by the enemies at home and abroad and to vigorously accelerate socialist construction, holding aloft the banner of the revolutionary tradition—was a historic march that could be organized only by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il who has defined it as his lifelong cause to advance the Korean revolution along the single road of chuche with the mettle of Paektu. [applause]

The pioneering of the course to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu, which was opened personally by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il at the age of 14, was the course of great inheritance demonstrating his indomitable will and faith to firmly walk along the road of march to Paektu, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song traversed while breaking through the long bloody struggle against the Japanese for 20-odd years after embarking on the road of revolution, and cherishing the great will for national liberation. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il victoriously opened the road for the first exploration course to the revolutionary battle sites with his firm mettle of Paektu and iron-like will. The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has left the glorious traces on this road and registered the noble revolutionary achievements that will be immortal along with the history of our party.

During the days of pioneering the exploration course to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il engraved deep in the hearts of members of the exploration team the attitude and position that they should assume in upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus

showing the brilliant model of a revolutionary view on the leader [suryong].

The attitude and position of revering with genuine loyalty the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader [suryong] of the revolution in the era of independence and upholding him with loyalty have been established; and the mighty ideological and theoretical weapon that has become the guideline in safeguarding and defending the leader's [suryongnim] absolute authority has been provided since the respected and beloved general brilliantly elucidated the principled problems arising in solemnly and respectfully upholding the statues of the fatherly leader and in defending and glorifying the leader's [suryongnim] immortal revolutionary achievements. [applause]

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has defined the historic position of Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution where the chuche cause began. Based on this, he made the first exploration march to revolutionary battlefields headed for Mt. Paektu, and saw to it that the exploration course follow Mt. Paektu's ridge. In doing so, he made the exploration march a process through which to demonstrate the firm will of our party and people to defend and inherit the revolutionary tradition of Paektu.

This was a solemn declaration that our party's revolutionary tradition is the greatest and a proud tradition, and that for us, there cannot be any other tradition but the revolutionary tradition of Paektu, the chuche revolutionary tradition. [applause]

The course for exploring Mt. Paektu revolutionary battlefields has been widely open ever since, and a firm guarantee was provided at the time for permanently glorifying over all generations our party's glorious revolutionary tradition along with that of Mt. Paektu.

The first exploration march to revolutionary battlefields near Mt. Paektu was a historic march which opened the bright future by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il with his inherent outstanding wisdom and through his creative contemplation. We have therefore been able to unswervingly defend and protect the revolutionary achievements of the great leader [suryongnim] generation after generation. [applause]

From the early days, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il paid deep attention to indoctrination work carried out through revolutionary battlefields and sites of the revolution's historic relics. In the course of pioneering the road of exploring revolutionary battlefields, he ensured that revolutionary battlefields and sites of revolution's historic relics that contain the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader

[suryongnim] be actively discovered and properly managed without a slight degree of wavering, no matter what wind may blow. He also saw to it that the exploration for such battlefields and sites be organized and carried out regularly and broadly. He thus enabled party members, working people, and new generations to more keenly realize the revolutionary achievements of the leader [suryongnim] through vivid and fresh historic facts and materials.

Following the ideas put forward by the respected and beloved general, exploration work for revolutionary battlefields in areas around Mt. Paektu has been actively carried out as whole-party and all-society work. As a result, our people and the new generations more vigorously accelerated the struggle to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause by invariably carrying on the march to Mt. Paektu.

Indeed, with its immortal greatness and great vitality, the revolutionary achievement made by great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il in opening the road of the first historic exploration march to revolutionary battlefields is brilliantly shining in the history of our party's glorious struggle and in the annals of chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who pioneered the road of exploration marches to revolutionary battlefields in the Mt. Paektu area, has been energetically leading the work of purely inheriting and developing our party's revolutionary tradition for the 40 years from those historic days to today. In doing so, he provided a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of our revolutionary cause.

The party's ideological work to succeed and develop the revolutionary traditions in accordance with the reality in which our revolution is constantly being intensified to a new higher stage, is considered an important party work by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun Kim Chong-il tongji]. He presented the slogan "Let us produce, learn, and live in the style of anti-Japanese guerrillas," and has energetically led the people to thoroughly embody the revolutionary traditions in all sectors of social construction and social life.

Based on his keen insight to the demands of the developing revolution, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il published the immortal classic work "Let Us Brilliantly Succeed and Develop Chuche Revolutionary Traditions" in December 1991. By doing so, he has prepared a programmatic guidance that should be firmly adhered to in the work of protecting and glorifying our party's glorious revolutionary traditions, and

has enabled the work to be carried out more actively at a new, higher stage.

Thanks to the grand idea and extraordinary leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, statues of the leader [suryongnim] were built in the time-honored sacred places of revolution which bear the great leader's [suryongnim] immortal revolutionary history; many great monuments were constructed grandiosely; many slogan-documents were excavated and carbon-dated over a wide range of land, including northern part of Korea. All these have made it possible to educate party members and working people and further glorify our party's revolutionary traditions.

An area of Yanggang Province centering around Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution, has been arranged as a great outdoor museum that shows the greatness and profoundness of revolutionary traditions, and the entire country has literally turned into a great palace for indoctrination in revolutionary traditions.

In particular, secret camps in the Mt. Paektu base around the secret camp of Mt. Paektu, a key position and the cradle of the central leadership of the Korean revolution, were excavated and restored to the original condition. This is the great happiness and pride of our party and people; and is the creation of a powerful strong point that vividly shows the proud history of our revolution, in which our people achieved the cause of the fatherland's liberation based on their own chuche strength as well as the glory of Korea that has greeted the great guiding star for the succession of the chuche cause. [applause]

Under the great idea and wise leadership of the respected and beloved general, cable railways and aerial cableways as well as (?tourist) roads were constructed on Mt. Paektu; and hundreds of ri-long exploration course were completely built. As a result, this area has come to have an excellent look as a great palace for indoctrination in revolutionary traditions. With the arrangement of the powerful strong points for indoctrination in revolutionary traditions throughout the country, including the Mt. Paektu area, we have been able to permanently add luster to the glorious revolutionary history, immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song and respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party. On this basis, we have been able to intensify indoctrination in the revolutionary traditions to a new, higher stage.

Through the exploration of the revolutionary battle sites, indoctrination in revolutionary traditions has been intensified, and party members, working people, youth, and students are able to firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary traditions and solidly inherit

the Paektu march, regularly visiting the Mt. Paektu area along the long revolutionary course.

The great motive power and vitality of our party's revolutionary traditions have clearly verified in the practice of our revolution that has walked along the single road of victory under the banner of the chuche idea; and today, the revolutionary traditions are ideological and spiritual assets that give a strong impetus to our revolution and construction.

Thanks to the existence of the glorious revolutionary tradition, which was created in the middle of the flames of an unprecedentedly arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle and which has been deepened and developed in them, our people have been able to vigorously advance, firmly uniting as one mind around the party and the leader [suryong], even under the situation in which our country is divided and the enemies' obstruction maneuvers are constantly being perpetrated, and our revolution has been able to enjoy victory after victory along the track of chuche without the slightest degree of deviation.

The whole country is filled with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu and all of the people are taking on the appearance of the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja]. This is precisely the grand reality of our fatherland in which the chuche revolutionary cause has been extensively embodied, and herein lies the source of the invincible might of chuche Korea which is demonstrating the grand appearance of socialism, flying high the red flag of the revolution, while surmounting all sorts of challenges and trials in history. [applause]

Indeed, the revolutionary tradition of our party is the greatest and most glorious tradition which cannot be found anywhere, and it is precisely the glory and happiness of our party and our people to have such a revolutionary tradition. [applause]

At this significant meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the pioneering of the exploration course to the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paektu, I extend eternal and immortal glory to Comrade Kim Il-song who created our party's glorious revolutionary tradition amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and who has led the revolution and construction to victory by embodying the tradition, together with the infinite reverence and the burning minds of loyalty of all party members and people. I also extend the greatest glory and the warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people, who is wisely leading the struggle to consummate to the end the chuche revolutionary cause, generation after generation, by resolutely safeguarding, defending, and inheriting and developing with purity

intact, the revolutionary tradition created by the fatherly leader [suryong]. [applause]

Comrades: Today we are faced with the glorious and rewarding task of consummating the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by brilliantly implementing the behest of the fatherly leader [suryongnim] under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

To victoriously consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, the cause of socialism, it is imperative to resolutely safeguard and defend our party's glorious revolutionary tradition and to inherit and develop it. Safeguarding, defending, inheriting, and developing our party's revolutionary tradition is the basic guarantee for achieving the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated that the revolution is the independent cause which is led by the leader's [suryong] revolutionary ideology and which is carried out with the popular masses as the main force of the revolution and that the basic objective to inherit the revolutionary tradition is to continue the revolution and, thus, to consummate it to the end.

The popular masses' revolutionary cause can be victoriously advanced and consummated only by defending and embodying the revolutionary tradition created by the leader [suryong] who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time and by brilliantly inheriting and developing it.

The attitude and position toward the revolutionary tradition are precisely the attitude and position toward the popular masses' cause of independence, the cause of socialism. They are also a touchstone which classifies revolution and counterrevolution.

We should take it as our first mission to arm ourselves with the party's revolutionary tradition and should brilliantly inherit and develop our party's revolutionary cause of chuche. Thus, we should consummate to the end the glorious revolutionary cause pioneered and led by the great leader [suryongnim].

The important principle that our party has firmly adhered to in inheriting the revolutionary tradition is to defend with purity intact and to inherit generation after generation the revolutionary tradition created by the leader [suryong] and to extensively inherit and develop the noble and affluent contents embodied and reflected in the revolutionary tradition.

The chuche-oriented revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being brilliantly inherited and further developed and enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today. We should

resolutely defend our party's revolutionary tradition, the highlights of which are the chuche-oriented ideological system, the revolutionary spirit of communism, the noble revolutionary achievements, the profound and rich struggle experiences, the revolutionary work methods, and the people-oriented work style, and should defend, constantly develop, and enrich its purity.

Absolute loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong] and the spirit of defending the leader [suryong] are precisely the most glorious tradition of our revolution and our people's inherent ideological and mental features which have been inherited with purity intact since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader [suryong] whom our people greeted and upheld for the first time in our people's 5,000-year long history. He is also the originator of socialist Korea.

The proud history of our revolution, the dignity and honor of socialist Korea, and all of the happiness that our people are enjoying are closely linked to the revered name of the respected and beloved leader [suryongnim] and the brilliant outcomes of the leader's [suryongnim] great leadership. [applause]

All party members and the working people should uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever as the eternal leader of our party and revolution and as the sun of chuche, cherishing firm revolutionary faith and lofty communist morality and sense of obligation; should resolutely defend and safeguard the leader's immortal revolutionary achievements; and should glorify them forever.

The great leader's [suryongnim] ideology and leadership is being inherited as it is and brilliantly realized by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people. [applause]

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is precisely the destiny of our fatherland and nation, the supreme brain of our revolution, and the symbol of the victory of our revolution. [applause]

Thanks to the leadership of the great general there exist the yesterday and today of our revolution, filled with glory and the brilliant tomorrow of our revolution.

All party members and working people should have the iron-firm faith that they will always win victory as long as the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is with them, and should absolutely admire and follow the general and faithfully uphold his idea and leadership. Following the anti-Japanese 7th Regiment's spirit of protecting the leader [suryong], we should all become genuine loyal servants who death-defyingly

protect the nerve center of the revolution headed by great Comrade Kim Chong-il [widaehan Kim Chong-il tongjirul subanuro hanun hyongmyongui sunoebu] and unconditionally and thoroughly implement the ideas and will of the comrade supreme commander's idea and will under any circumstances. [applause]

The single-hearted unity is a proud tradition of our revolution and the banner of its invincibility. The history of our revolution is a history of advance and victory based on the strength of single-hearted unity, and it strongly proves that a decisive guarantee for the victory of revolution lies in hardening the single-hearted unity of revolutionary ranks centering around the leader [suryong]. We should purely inherit the tradition of single-hearted unity, which was created in the beginning the chuche revolutionary cause and has firmly been hardened in the severe trials of revolutionary struggle, and should firmly unite ourselves around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il to strengthen the single-hearted unity of the party and revolutionary ranks, with the respected and beloved general as the center, as more invincible. [applause]

The red flag of the revolution is the immortal symbol of our victorious and glorious revolution, it is our people's estimable tradition to live and struggle with the spirit of the red flag. "Let us vigorously display the spirit of socialist Korea, upholding the red flag" is the slogan of struggle and advance we should uphold today. Upholding the red flag that bears the life of the great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song and the faith and will of respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, we should keep the oaths we pledged before the revolution and struggle more strenuously for the growth and prosperity of our country, our fatherland, and for the victory of the chuche socialist cause. [applause]

Today, the environment surrounding our revolution is very tense and acute, and we are constructing socialism in fierce confrontation with enemies at home and abroad. We should have the noble view of life that we live today not only for today but for tomorrow, should work hard, devoting ourselves to the future of the fatherland and happiness of our decedents, should bravely overcome all difficulties with the boldness that no one in the world can match one who is ready to die.

With the faith in certain victory and revolutionary optimism, all party members and working people should completely embody the spirit of the arduous march in their work and life and strengthen the three positions of socialism of our own style as invincible strongholds, as well as glorify this year, in which the 50th founding anniversary of the Down-With-Imperialist Union will fall, with a greater victory, so as to vigorously display

the revolutionary spirit and heroic trait of socialist Korea. [applause]

We should further strengthen the indoctrination in revolutionary traditions, so that all party members and working people can firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary traditions and inherit and develop them to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. When indoctrinating people in revolutionary traditions, it is important to strengthen the indoctrination by using the historic sites of the revolution. We should correctly embody the leader [suryong]-oriented principle and methods of managing historic revolutionary sites. By doing so, we should resolutely protect, defend, and eternally glorify the glorious revolutionary history and immortal leadership achievements by the great leader [suryongnim] and the respected and beloved general and should manage revolutionary battle sites, historic sites of the revolution, and revolutionary museums in a proper way to enhance their educational meaning, so that these places can have excellent appearance as strongpoints for the indoctrination in revolutionary traditions.

We must vigorously organize and carry out the work of journeying to revolutionary battle sites and historic revolutionary sites across the country, placing an emphasis on Mt. Paektu, thus endlessly strengthening the work of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition to ensure that all party members, workers, and those of the new generation have a full understanding of the fundamentals of our revolution. We must also fill the entire country's revolutionary spirit to uphold the red banner and vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

Because of the South Korean puppet clique's reckless maneuvers to provoke a war, the situation in our country has been continuously aggravated. Even at this hour, as U.S. ultrarightists inspire them, the South Korean puppets are staging frantic exercises to wage a war of aggression [kwangnanjogin pukchim chonjaeng yonsubul pollimyonso], deliberately intensifying the situation in our country and recklessly running amok to ignite the fuse of war. History, however, clearly shows that this is a mere desperate wriggling by those who face ruin, and that only corpses and death awaits the war maniacs.

Officers and men of our People's Armed Forces and all the people are keenly watching every movement of the enemy, and have achieved a full combat mobilization posture [mandanui chontu tongwon taese] to cope with any unanticipated situation. If the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique provoke a war of aggression against us after all, in defiance of the trend of the era, then our Army and people, as they did in the past, will annihilate and mop up all the aggressors

and resolutely defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary accomplishments to the end by displaying the revolutionary spirits of Paektu and a one-is-a-match-for-100 fighting spirit [paektuui hyongmyong chongsingwa ildangbaegui chontu chongsinul parwihayo chimnyakchadurul mochori kyongmyol sotanghago sahoejuui chogukkwa hyongmyongui chonchwimurul kkukkaji sasuhalgossimnida]. [applause]

Our revolutionary march, which started in the forests of Paektu, has not ended; the revolutionary road we should walk along is long and thorny. We must boldly march forward and must resolutely fight to complete the chuche revolutionary cause with the same strong will and indomitable fighting spirit to (?crush) the enemy, even if meant dying a million times, as possessed by our fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries

No force in the world can stop the solemn march of our people, who are resolutely continuing the march of Paektu under the ever-victorious leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of revolution and construction and a great military strategist. Victory will always be ours. [applause]

Let us all strongly unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kim chongil tondjirul subanurohanun]; uphold the banner of the chuche idea, the red banner of the revolution; and vigorously march forward to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and complete the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people! [applause]

Long live the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the organizer of all victories of the Korean people! [applause]

DPRK: Choe Tae-pok Reads WPK Message at KCU Rally

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["Congratulatory message" from the WPK Central Committee read by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a joint national rally held at Kim Il-song Stadium on 6 June commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Congratulatory message to Korean Children's Union [KCU] organizations and all KCU members:

At a time when all the people of the country are accelerating the general onward march to display the revolutionary spirit of socialism of our own style, upholding

the red flag of the revolution, the KCU meaningfully greets the 50th anniversary of its founding amid our party and people's great interest and congratulations.

On the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the KCU, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee extends warm congratulations to KCU organizations and all KCU members who are vigorously struggling to prepare themselves as reliable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of our party. [applause]

The KCU is a chuche-based revolutionary children's organization inaugurated by the Great Leader [suryong] Generalissimo Kim Il-song and led by respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, and it is the relief [kyodaeja] of the Kim Il-song Socialist Youth League, the political reserve force of the WPK.

The Great Leader [suryong] Generalissimo Kim Il-song founded the KCU on 6 June 1946, based on the revolutionary tradition of the Saenal Children's League and the Anti-Japanese Children's Union established in the flames of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, thus elevating the Korean children's movement to a new stage and preparing a revolutionary political organization for all children of our country.

With constant and great interest in strengthening and developing the KCU, the Great Leader [suryong] Generalissimo Kim Il-song, who devoted his whole life to the fatherland and the people, clearly elucidated roads ahead of the KCU organizations in every stage of the revolution and warmly led KCU activities with his fatherly love until the last moment of his great life.

Considering it as the basic mission of the children's movement to firmly prepare KCU members, who are the future of the fatherland and the revolution, to be genuine sons and daughters boundlessly loyal to the party, respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed the KCU into the children's organization of the great leader [suryongnim] with his benevolent love and energetic leadership and has reliably raised our KCU members as reserve forces of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The KCU has excellently fulfilled its honorable mission and duty to prepare all children as genuine forces of our revolution, walking along the glorious road of revolution under the wise leadership of the party and the leader for the past 50 years since its founding. In the beginning of the construction of the new fatherland, the KCU actively struggled to educate all children throughout the country and firmly unite them around the party. The KCU also strenuously helped the work of making the northern half

of the Republic a revolutionary base while carrying out democratic reforms.

During the heated fatherland liberation war period, members of the children's union continued to study even under difficult conditions, and they carried out much work to assist the front and defend the rear. Also, the children's honor guard unit was established and fought courageously against the enemies, thus displaying to the whole world the heroic spirit of Korean children.

During the period of restoration after the war and socialist construction, members of the children's union made active efforts to become socialist and communist builders possessed with knowledge, virtue, and health, and actively carried out various kinds of movements to do good work. Thus, they gave what help they could to the nation's economy and gave much help to establishing a people's paradise on this land.

At a time when modelling the whole society after the chuche idea has come to the forefront, members of the KCU firmly prepared themselves to become capable men of the revolution who are to complete generation after generation the chuche revolutionary cause which was pioneered by the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] by loyally upholding the party's leadership. Members struggled by devoting everything to make my county and fatherland all the more wealthy and powerful.

Our new generations were prepared to become reliable backbones of the party and revolution through the lives of the children's union, amid the bosom of the party, and they grew up to become courageous heroes and talented scientists, technicians, artists, and athletes who receive love and respect from the people.

The laudable acts by members of the children's union, who fought by devoting everything to the party and revolution by following in the footsteps of members of the Workers Party and the youth league, are proudly permeated in our revolution's lofty gains and amid the happy lives of our people.

Today the ideological and mental state of our children's union members is magnificent, and the KCU is all the more strengthened and has developed into a revolutionary children's organization fostering the reserves of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The growing new generations are involved in children's union organizations. They are vigorously growing up to be masters of the future, responsible for the future of the fatherland. This is a source of great pride and happiness for our party and people.

The WPK Central Committee highly assesses the organizations and members of the children's union that made many achievements under the party's leadership of the past 50 years, achievements to accelerate revolution and construction by magnificently implementing our party's chuche-oriented youth movement policy so that they can firmly prepare themselves to become reserves of the revolution, possessed with knowledge, virtue, and health. [applause]

Members of the children's union are the buds of the revolution, and the prospects for our revolution and the future of the fatherland are greatly dependent upon how members of the children's union are prepared.

The great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The KCU and all members of the children's union should improve and strengthen the children's union work in accordance with the new demand of the revolutionary development, and all the more develop our country's children's movement.

Organizations and members of the children's union must highly uphold the red flag. Through the arduous march spirit, they must walk in step with the struggle of our people who are advancing vigorously so that they can all the more vigorously struggle to be firmly prepared to become young revolutionaries responsible for the future of the fatherland.

It is a mission as worthy as their lives for the KCU members to render loyalty to the party and to the leader [suryong]. The KCU members, not oblivious forever of the great leader [widaehan suryong] Generalissimo Kim Il-song, who devoted his whole life to our people's happiness and the growing new generations, should uphold him as the sun of chuche forever. They should devote all their strength and wisdom to accomplish the great leader's [suryongnimui] behest by deeply cherishing it in their hearts.

All children's union members should have excellent knowledge, virtue, and physical strength in order to become the future functionaries who will lead our nation and fatherland.

Children's union members should learn and study hard, upholding the slogan, "Let us learn for Korea." They should all become excellent [udungsaeng] and most excellent [choeudung] children. They should make active efforts to obtain fresh knowledge that will contribute to the Korean revolution.

Children's union members should love and treasure organizations and groups and keep public morality and social order in an exemplary manner. They should have

excellent, beautiful morality and the outlook of communists who have rightful manners, neat appearances, and who are fond of working.

As an everyday practice, KCU members should assume various forms of athletic activity, including the stature-heightening movement and racing, and should firmly train their bodies. By actively carrying out artistic activities, they should always live merrily and optimistically.

The socialist fatherland is the cradle for the happiness and hope of the growing new generations. All children's union members should ardently love the socialist fatherland, actively help the People's Army, and prepare themselves at all times to be the respected and beloved general's army, which defends our socialist fatherland as an impregnable stronghold by learning from the spirit of struggle of young guerrillas displayed during the fatherland liberation war period.

Children's union members should accelerate socialist construction and broadly carry out various good-work movements helpful to the nation's housekeeping. They should satisfactorily manage their schools and villages; hold dear the nation's properties, and contribute to further increasing such properties.

Not oblivious even for a moment of the past days when our people were exploited and oppressed, the children's union members should endlessly hate the class enemy and smash up [ttaeryo pusuda] the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. Thus, they should make all efforts to expedite national reunification.

The organizational life of the children's union is the first political life for the people, and it is an excellent school for fostering children to be genuine revolutionary fighters. Children's union members should treasure children's union organizations, voluntarily participate in organizational life, and keep proper discipline of organizations of the children's union. They should fulfill without fail assignments given by the organization.

In order to strengthen the work of the children's union, the role of the youth league and guidance functionaries of the children's union should be enhanced. Organizations of the youth league should responsibly guide the work of the children's union and accomplish the party's policy for strengthening troops of the union. Thus, they should actively struggle to make all organizations of the children's union fresh and lively militant organizations.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the honorable mission and duties as the social and political protectors of the children's union members, whom our party holds dear and loves, the guiding functionaries of the children's union should properly carry out political and ideological education for the members of the children's union

and guide their organizational life. By promoting their own political and working-level standard, they should constantly improve the work method.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that organizations and all members of the children's union will in the future, as in the past, unswervingly prepare themselves to be glorious successors to the chuche revolutionary cause, and thus they will repay the party's great trust and expectations with loyalty. [applause]

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 6 June 1996

DPRK: KCNA Reports on Arrival of U.S. MIA Delegation in Pyongyang

SK0806081996 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) — A U.S. working delegation led by Jay Alan Liotta, deputy director of the Defense Prisoners of War and Missing in Action Office, arrived here today by air to attend DPRK-U.S. working talks on the exhumation of remains of U.S. soldiers who were killed in the DPRK area during the last Korean war and other matters.

DPRK: Radio Reports on Arrival of U.S. MIA Delegation in DPRK

SK0806135096 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] On 8 June, a U.S. working-level delegation led by Jay Alan Liotta, deputy director of the Defense Prisoners of War and Missing in Action Office, arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend DPRK-U.S. working-level talks on exhuming the remains of U.S. soldiers who were killed in our side's area during the fatherland liberation war.

DPRK: Radio Denounces 'Dangerous' U.S.-Japan Military Exercises

SK1006042496 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0754 GMT 9 Jun 96

[Unattributed talk: "Dangerous U.S.-Japan Joint Military Exercise"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Our people, as well as the people of the world, all want peace. However, the bellicose U.S. circles and Japanese reactionaries are further strengthening their military collusion and frequently conducting joint military exercises of aggression.

Beginning 22 May, the United States and Japan even drew the South Korean puppet army into conducting

the Rimpac 96 military exercise in the waters of Hawaii in the Pacific for a month. This plainly shows that their maneuver to provoke a war has reached a dangerous stage. More than 40 U.S. carriers and warships, 250 aircraft and helicopters, and 40,000 troops were mobilized.

Prior to this, at the end of January, U.S. Forces in Japan and the Japanese Self-Defense Force conducted a large-scale invasive Keen Edge 96 joint command post exercise, which was basically a landing operation on enemy areas. Then, the United States and Japan conducted the West Sea [Yellow Sea] special exercise and the joint Air Force military exercise.

The United States and Japan have conducted joint military exercises on a full-fledged scale since 1978. In 1986, they conducted the first general joint military exercise. Since then, the frequency of the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises has drastically increased.

- The United States wants to use the Japanese forces as the shock troops to easily achieve its ambition to invade Asia; Japan wants to take advantage of this U.S. strategy for its overseas expansion. Such objectives and interests have made the United States and Japan jointly intensify war preparations.

The recent U.S.-Japan joint military exercises are very dangerous in terms of their scale, invasive nature, and criminal objectives. Above all, the joint military exercises are exercises for the use of nuclear weapons. The U.S.-Japan joint military exercises are being conducted once or twice almost every month. Most of them are exercises for the use of nuclear weapons. Their objective is to attack other countries with nuclear weapons in case of emergency.

The frequency of the Air Force joint military exercises alone was more than 100 times in recent years. Most of them were nuclear war exercises participated by many U.S. and Japanese aircraft that are capable of installing nuclear weapons. Through the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise, the Japanese Self-Defense Force has improved its operation and commanding capabilities as well as actual war capabilities.

The danger of such U.S.-Japan joint military exercises lies in the fact that their arrow is aiming at the Korean peninsula. The Japanese reactionaries openly rave that during the Cold War, the Japan-U.S. joint military exercises were conducted with the aim of preparing a combat posture against the former Soviet Union; and that following the end of the Cold War, the exercises are aimed at preparing for an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

Today, the United States, Japan, and South Korea conduct exercises for the realization of the triangular military alliance system. This proves the danger even more. The fact that the frantic joint military exercises of the United States and Japan are being conducted in the areas close to the Korean peninsula also proves that the exercises are aimed at the northern half of our Republic.

In 1994, the Japanese reactionaries mobilized the Maritime Self-Defense Force to conduct joint military exercises with the U.S. Navy in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] of Korea. Furthermore, the Japanese reactionaries built a permanent exercise field in Hokkaido, whose weather and geological conditions are similar to our country, and had the Japanese Ground Defense Force frequently conduct joint military exercises with U.S. Forces units, so that they become familiar with the actual war situation on the Korean peninsula.

In addition, the Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Army are intensifying the exercises for mountain warfare, cold weather, and night combats. Such war maneuvers of the United States and Japan further strain the situation of the Korean peninsula and the neighboring areas, and greatly threaten peace and security of Asia.

Nevertheless, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries attempt to justify their war maneuver by taking issue of someone's threat. The Asian people should heighten vigilance against the ominous military moves of the United States and Japan, and should block their aggression maneuver with united strength.

The bellicose U.S. circles and the Japanese reactionaries should understand that if they continue to further strengthen the military collusion and cling to the aggression maneuver, running counter to the trend of the times toward peace, they will face a bitter defeat.

DPRK Daily Comments on Japan's Plan To Cope With DPRK 'Attack'

SK0806034696 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0333 GMT 8 Jun 96

["Futile Confrontation Racket" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] *Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA)* — The Japanese reactionaries are examining a detailed plan to cope with "attack" from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in "case of emergency" in the Far East, according to the Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN June 3.

Earlier, the chief cabinet secretary of Japan called for the exercise of the right to self-defense outside Japan in the "event of contingency" in the Far East.

Commenting on this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This shows that the Japanese reactionaries still seek confrontation with the DPRK and arouse antagonism against the DPRK and the fever of reinvasion in Japanese society.

It is not the DPRK but the Japanese aggression forces who plan to mount an attack.

The Japanese aggression forces' intention to hurt the DPRK with strength is a foolish design. If they resort to reckless moves against the DPRK, buoyed up with the fever for reinvasion, they will sustain a crushing defeat.

Their design to make a showdown with the DPRK is extremely wrong and useless. Their anachronistic hostility toward the DPRK will only result in fanning up tensions on the Korean peninsula and further complicating relations between the DPRK and Japan. Reckless acts will make things a failure.

DPRK Daily Dedicates Article to 10 Jun Anti-Japanese Movement

*SK1006045796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 70th anniversary of the Korean people's June 10th independence movement against Japanese imperialism.

The author of the article says:

The June 10th anti-Japanese demonstration in 1926 was a mass action of the Korean people to take back their motherland from Japanese imperialism and establish the nation's sovereignty. Through this struggle, they powerfully demonstrated at home and abroad their indomitable will and patriotic stamina not to tolerate Japanese imperialism's occupation and colonial rule over Korea.

Although it is seventy years since this movement, South Korea is still under domination and intervention from outside forces, and national sovereignty has not been established throughout the country due to the sycophantic treacheries of the South Korean puppets.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet regime asks aggressor forces for permanent occupation of South Korea by offering billions of dollars of "maintenance funds" far more than those the preceding military dictatorial regimes did. And it has continuously introduced various types of means of war so that South Korea has turned into a colony and a military base for aggression and nuclear war of outside forces.

The colonial fascist rule over the South Korean people is getting harsher than ever. No one can predict when the dark clouds of nuclear war over the Korean peninsula will pour down a nuclear shower over the heads of the Korean nation.

If this situation is overlooked, the South Korean people will not be able to get rid of colonial slavery nor can the reunification of the country and establishment of national sovereignty throughout the country be achieved. And the entire nation will plunge into a tragic nuclear war ignited by outside forces.

The cancer-like Kim Yong-sam group must be removed as soon as possible for peace in the country and security of the nation and for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

MINJU CHOSON Sunday observed this anniversary.

DPRK: KCNA Denounces Japan's Moves for 'Crisis in Far East'

*SK0706044696 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0420 GMT 7 Jun 96*

["Military Powerism and Overseas Expansion Will Lead Japan to Destruction" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — The Japanese Government is reportedly studying "measures to cope with a crisis in the Far East."

Japan had working talks with the United States on joint action of the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) and the U.S. Forces in the "event of contingency in the Far East." Japan is seeking "legislation" to revise the present guidelines of the Japan "SDF."

It must not go unnoticed that high-ranking officials of the National Defence Agency of Japan are making extreme anti-DPRK remarks that the DPRK might infiltrate a special unit into Japan and attack nuclear power stations in Japan in the "event of contingency on the Korean peninsula."

Facts prove that Japan is overtly working to convert itself into a military power and legitimate its overseas expansion on the pretext of "a crisis on the Korean peninsula" and that it still holds to the policy of hostility and confrontation toward the DPRK.

The urgent task facing Japan is not to study "measures to cope with a crisis in the far east" but to rectify its outdated hostile policy toward the DPRK and sincerely atone for its past crimes.

Unless this is done, the factor of instability in the Asia-Pacific region will never be removed.

Japan must act with discretion.

The politicians of Japan must clearly realise that military powerism and overseas expansion will lead Japan to destruction and that their hostile policy toward the DPRK will do harm to their national interests.

DPRK: Hwang Chang-yop Meets Japanese Delegation From Kyoto

SK0606120296 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1023 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) — Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Social Scientists Society, today met and had a friendly talk with the Kyoto Japan-DPRK friendship and cultural exchange delegation led by Noboru Ueda, director of the secretariat of the executive committee of the Kyoto Japan-DPRK friendship and cultural exchange festival.

DPRK: Groups Meet in Tokyo, View ROK 'Political Prisoners' Issue

SK0706103996 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0900 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 5 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA) — A meeting for launching the 1996 nationwide movement for the release of South Korean political prisoners was held here under the cosponsorship of the International Fund Centre for Human Rights in South Korea and the National Council of Societies for the Rescue of Japan-Born South Korean Political Prisoners.

Co-chairman of the council Shigeru Yoshimatsu, at the meeting, stressed the need for solidarity forces to firmly unite with each other in order to invigorate the movement for the rescue of South Korean political prisoners. And he called for continued efforts for the release of all political prisoners.

The head of the international department of the Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Unification, in his speech, criticised the Kim Yong-sam "government" for its crackdown on pro-reunification patriotic forces and declared they would struggle for the release of political prisoners and the abolition of the "National Security Law".

Discussed at the meeting was the action programme for 1996, which includes a 50,000-signature campaign and an act of requesting political parties of South Korea to make efforts for the release.

DPRK: NODONG SINMUN Urges Overthrow of 'Enemies of Reunification'

SK0806081096 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0801 GMT 8 Jun 96

["Enemies of Reunification Should Be Overthrown" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN says in a by-lined article today that the Kim Yong-sam group, a cancer in the way of peace and peaceful reunification, should be overthrown at once.

Today the heinous traitors to the Korean people do not want reconciliation and unity of the nation but block the reunification, it says, and goes on:

The Kim Yong-sam group are a dastardly group against the nation who broke off all the North-South negotiations that had been held during the former military dictatorial regimes and are standing in the way of reconciliation, unity and reunification of the nation while intensifying suppression of the patriotic reunification forces, confrontation and war manoeuvres against the North.

With the clique of Kim Yong-sam, a heinous traitor to the nation, fascist despot, war maniac and separatist, left alone, it is impossible to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of the nation.

The source of trouble should be rooted out in time.

It is natural that students and people of South Korea are powerfully rising in the struggle against Kim Yong-sam and "New Korea Party" in anger at the brutal crackdown upon democratic forces for reunification committed by the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique.

DPRK: Increase in ROK Defense Budget Denounced

SK1006100096 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0943 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppet Ministry of Defense on June 8 compiled a "defense budget bill" for next year, which foresees an increase of 16.7 percent over this year's "defense budget", a news report said.

In the bill the puppet clique seeks an "expenditure for improvement of defence capabilities" 21.8 percent up over this year, which is intended to arm the puppet army with up-to-date lethal weapons and equipment such as tanks and armoured cars.

This military budget bill fully reveals the anti-peace, anti-reunification intention of the "civilian" warmaniacs,

who are persisting in war against the North, seeking a way out in aggravating the military tension.

DPRK: NODONG SINMUN Comments on Chon Tu-hwan Trial in Seoul

*SK0706044396 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 7 Jun 96*

["Another Political Drama" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today comments on the 11th hearing on the masterminds of the December 12 military coup and the May 17 fascist measure, which was held at the puppet Seoul district court a few days ago.

At the hearing, the defendants totally denied their crimes and even tried to justify them overtly. Notably, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan described the May 17 fascist action as an "unavoidable measure to cope with threats from North Korea." Six criminals related to the December 12 military coup totally denied the charges against them.

The news analyst says:

This is a shameless act and intolerable mockery of and insult to the victims.

It is the Kim Yong-sam group that encourage the arch criminals including Chon Tu-hwan to behave so arrogantly. The Kim Yong-sam group are overtly employing tricks to acquit the criminals.

On the one hand, they are wasting time with a perfunctory trial and delaying the punishment of the Kwangju murderers. On the other, they are brutally suppressing the patriotic and democratic pro-reunification forces through a "new security-oriented rule."

Unless the Kim Yong-sam-bossed traitorous clique are removed, it is impossible to settle the problems of probe into the truth behind the December 12 coup, the May 17 fascist action and the Kwangju bloodbath as well as the punishment of the murderers.

DPRK: Delegation From CPC Party School Arrives in Pyongyang

*SK0706123696 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1055 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — A delegation of the party school of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by its standing deputy director Wang Jialiu arrived here today.

The delegation was greeted at Pyongyang railway station by Yi Chang-hwa, first vice-president of the Kim Il-song higher party school, and Sui Xiudong, charge

d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

A home-visiting group of the Chiba credit association of Korea bank under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan led by director general Yi Kwang-hui arrived here today for a visit to the socialist motherland.

DPRK: Pak Song-chol Meets Botswana, Lao Ambassadors

*SK0706104196 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0901 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — Vice-president Pak Song-chol met and had talks with Botswanan ambassador to the DPRK Edwin Tjakabaka Matenge and Laotian Ambassador to the DPRK Ponmek Dalaloi, who paid farewell calls on him at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

DPRK: Meeting Marks 1947 Planting of Rice by Kim Il-song

*SK0706043596 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0413 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — A meeting was held Thursday [6 June] 49 years after the great leader President Kim Il-song bedded out rice plants on the Mirim Plain.

The president, who matured his far-reaching plan for the solution of the rural question from long ago, enforced land reform to realize the centuries-old aspiration of the Korean peasantry for land after the liberation of the country. And on June 7, 1947, he went to the Mirim Plain and transplanted rice seedlings together with peasants, the owners of land.

He said that high-yield rice seeds should be bred to raise the per-hectare yield and that the area under irrigation should be expanded and stockbreeding developed to enrich the life of the people.

The Mirim Plain is a place of greater significance as it is associated with revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and an anti-Japanese heroine.

Addressing the meeting, president of the Academy of Agricultural Science Yi Yong-kyun said: There are many countries and peasants doing rice culture in the world. But no such great man as President Kim Il-song, who transplanted rice with peasants and sat together with them for simple lunch, can be found in the history of any other country.

This day will be remembered forever by the Korean people and handed down through generations, he added.

DPRK: Children's Union Gives 'Scores' of Tanks, Guns to KPA

*SK0606113796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0811 GMT 6 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) — The 3 million children's union members throughout the country presented scores of "Sonyon"-labelled tanks and guns to the Korean People's Army (KPA) on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union (KCU).

Such kind of conduct, which began with presentation of two cranes to a construction site in Pyongyang in the period of the post-war rehabilitation and construction, has been made on 40 occasions up till now.

About 6,400 cranes, lorries, tractors, aeroplanes, tanks, guns and warships were presented to socialist construction sites and the People's Army in the name of the members of the children's union.

This is a proud fruition of the do-good-things movement now underway vigorously among the children's union members.

Transport means and military equipment, presented so far, are positively conducive to the prosperity and defence of the country as wished by the younger generation.

DPRK: Workers Party Sends Message to Children's Union Meeting

*SK0606124396 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 6 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) — A grand national joint meeting of the Korean Children's Union (KCU) organisations was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang on June 6 to commemorate its 50th founding anniversary.

Present at the meeting were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and minister of the People's Armed Forces Choe Kwang, who are Politburo members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, senior party and state officials, provincial delegates to the celebrations of the 50th founding anniversary of the KCU and members of the KCU in Pyongyang, more than 50,000 in all.

Also present there were members of a congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union in Japan and overseas Koreans.

Prior to the meeting, a ceremony of the children's union was held.

Flags of portraits of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leaders, entered the meeting place.

The children's union members saluted to these flags.

At the meeting "letters of best wishes" to the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il from the children's union members in all provinces and those in Japan were presented with due ceremony on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the KCU foundation.

Letter relay race groups that left different places of the country for Pyongyang entered the meeting place.

The "letters of best wishes" were conveyed to Politburo members and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and KPA vice marshals authorised by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the organisations and all the members of the KCU.

The message says that Generalissimo Kim Il-song founded the Korean Children's Union on June 6, 1946, always paid deep attention to the work for strengthening and developing it, brightly indicated the road to be followed by its organisations in each period and at each stage of the revolution and showed great loving care for its work till the last moments of his great life.

Over the past 50 years after its foundation, it notes, the KCU has traversed the glorious road of revolution under the superb leadership of the party and the leader and creditably fulfilled its honorable mission and duty of preparing all the children as the genuine pillars of the Korean revolution.

In the message the WPK Central Committee highly praises a lot of exploits the KCU organisations and members under the guidance of the party performed in carrying through the party's chuche-based policy of the movement of youth and children, preparing themselves as the reliable reserves of the revolution with ample knowledge, noble virtues and strong body and pushing ahead with the revolution and construction over the past 50 years.

The message calls upon children's union members to remember forever Generalissimo Kim Il-song, who devoted his whole life to the happiness of the Korean people as well as the younger generation, hold him in high esteem as the sun of chuche for all ages, cherish

his behests and put their all energies and wisdom into the work for their materialisation.

Speeches were made. Then followed the ceremony of admission to the KCU.

Joint meetings of the KCU organisations were held in provinces, cities and counties.

DPRK: Korean Children's Union Members Lay Flowers at Mansu Hill

*SK0706033296 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0311 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — The members of the Korean Children's Union [KCU] laid floral baskets before the statues of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song on June 6 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the KCU.

Members of the KCU in Pyongyang visited the statue of the great leader on Mansu Hill.

Present at the floral basket-laying ceremony were Choe Yong-hae, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kim Il-song Socialist Youth League, officials of the youth league, provincial delegates to the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the KCU and Children's Union members in Pyongyang.

A congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union in Japan led by Ho Myong-to, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Youth League in Japan, was present.

Amid the playing of the floral basket-laying music floral baskets, bouquets and flowers were laid before the statue in the name of the participants in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the KCU and KCU organisations of senior middle schools and primary schools in Pyongyang and local areas.

KCU members in Pyongyang visited the statues of the great leader in the Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Palace, Changdok School, Pyongyang Taedongmun Primary School and other places in Pyongyang to express deep reverence for him.

The KCU members across the country laid floral baskets, bouquets and flowers before the statues of the great leader in their places.

DPRK: Yi Chong-ok, Choe Kwang Attend Maypole Party for KCU

*SK0706095096 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0840 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — A "Tansimjol" (maypole) dancing party of children took place at the 150,000-seat May Day stadium here

on Thursday [6 June] evening to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union [KCU].

Flying above the stadium were balloons bearing the letters "faithful child" and "dutiful child" and set up were five maypoles.

Also seen there were drawing-boards portraying scenes of juvenile stories told by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and decorations depicting ample knowledge, high morality and strong body.

Present at the dancing party were DPRK Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and minister of the People's Armed Forces Choe Kwang, who are Politburo members of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, other senior party and government officials, delegates to the celebrations of the 50th KCU anniversary, leading officials of central and local Youth League and children's union organizations, teachers, and children's union members and their parents in Pyongyang, a congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union in Japan and overseas compatriots.

A clarion call declaring the start of the dancing party was sounded before the KCU flag was hoisted.

The participants danced in full vigor, singing songs with the pride and honor of being the flower-buds of chuche Korea, who are growing in happiness, fostering their wisdom and talents to their heart's content under the care of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also displayed at the party were traditional games of the Korean nation such as ropeskiipping and cavalry battle and mysterious fireworks.

The KCU members hardened their determination to hold President Kim Il-song in high esteem for ever and grow up to be pillars for the building of socialism, closely rallied around Comrade Kim Chong-il.

DPRK: Symposium Marks World Environment Day

*SK0706043496 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0406 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — A symposium on the subject "environmental protection and our life" was held here on June 5 and 6 on the occasion of the "World Environment Day" under the cosponsorship of the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Anti-Nuke Peace Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Natural Conservation Union.

The achievements and experience in the environmental protection in Korea were made public at the symposium. It discussed the scientific and technological questions and tasks for environmental protection.

And the symposium discussed destructive consequences upon the surrounding ecological environment which will be caused by the South Korean authorities' building of nuclear power stations and large nuclear deposits in Kosong area of South Korean Kangwon Province, and influence upon environment in the surrounding coasts of the Korean peninsula by the throw of nuclear waste by South Korea, Japan and Russia and measures to immediately check it.

A photo exhibition and press and propaganda work concerning afforestation and environmental protection were held on this occasion.

DPRK: Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum Marks 30th Anniversary

*SK0606121796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0751 GMT 6 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) — A meeting was held on Wednesday [5 June] to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum.

The museum in Kangdong County, Pyongyang, is an important centre of education in revolutionary traditions to hand down to posterity the glorious revolutionary feats of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and a revolutionary and patriotic educator.

Kim Hyong-chik, living in Ponghwa-ri from the spring of 1916 to the autumn of 1917, educated young people in the idea of aim high, trained them to be the reliable pillars of the Korean revolution and conducted his energetic activities for developing the national liberation movement against Japan.

The buildings associated with his revolutionary activities have been restored to the status quo.

The officials of the museum have discovered and arranged a number of revolutionary relics and materials and taken scientific and technological measures to preserve them forever, actively contributing to enriching the proud history of the Korean revolution.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the officials and employees of the museum on its 30th anniversary.

In the message it highly appreciated their successful fulfilment of the honorable revolutionary duty to defend and add lustre to the glorious history of the chuche revolution.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

DPRK: Factories Reportedly Increasing Output of Consumer Goods

*SK0706103796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0852 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — Local industrial factories of Korea are now increasing production.

According to Chon Sok-nam, director of the Production Guidance Bureau of the Ministry of Local Industries, the industrial output value of major consumer goods grew at 107 percent as of June 5 compared with the same period of last year — 110 percent in South Pyongan Province and 108 percent in Kangwon Province and Kaesong and Nampo municipalities.

Working people in this domain made the fullest possible use of production potentials and reserves on the basis of the local raw materials and sources under the Workers' Party of Korea policy of revolutionary economic strategy.

Local industrial factories have been modernized on a high level.

The Sakju Foodstuff Factory has modernized its equipment to increase production.

Local industrial factories in Anju city have been built up well. The city is producing as many consumer goods as two times over those produced in South Pyongan Province in the early period of the founding of the local industry.

The great leader President Kim Il-song published his historic work "on increasing the production of consumer goods and improving distribution of goods" in June 1958, 38 years ago, and clearly indicated the road to be followed by local industry.

President Kim Il-song also put forward the policy of developing the large-scale central industries as well as minor local industry in the production of consumer goods through an all-people's movement by the use of local reserves and potentials. In a few months later, more than 1,000 local industrial factories were built.

The president gave on-site guidance to many local industrial factories in Changsong, Sakju, Tokchon and other places to make the newly-built local industrial factories pay off.

Under his wise leadership local industry has changed its looks.

There are more than 20 local industrial factories in every city and county of Korea, which turn out more than 38,000 varieties of consumer goods.

Their production from local bases of rich raw materials are on the increase.

DPRK: Revolution 'Wins Victory With Comradeship'

*SK1006121596 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1047 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[*"Korean Revolution, Great Revolution Which Was Started and Wins Victory With Comradeship" — KCNA headline*]

[*FBIS Transcribed Text*] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA) — As we have the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, the history of comradeship which has been confidently inherited from the starting period of the Korean revolution is being successfully carried forward and the Korean revolution is winning victory after victory, NODONG SINMUN says this in an article today.

The authors of the article note that the whole course of victory and glory traversed by the Korean revolution under the leadership of the great party and leader is shining with the history of revolutionary comradeship.

The article quotes the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The history of our revolution which has advanced under the banner of the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious history in which the revolutionary comradeship and noble moral obligation have been recorded and the road of victory opened with the might of singlehearted unity of the revolutionary ranks."

The article further says:

The Korean revolution is a glorious revolution which freshly opened its road with revolutionary comradeship.

If one has comrades with whom he shares destiny, he does not fear any formidable enemy and can gain the universe — this was the maxim of President Kim Il-song. He hewed out with this faith the history of the grim Korean revolution fraught with ordeals, taking comradeship as a powerful weapon, and left over numerous legendary stories.

The relations between him and his revolutionary soldiers, which were forged in the starting period of the Korean revolution, were the supreme essence of comradesly relations which raised human love onto the noblest ground, and the crystallization of the clearest and purest comradesly love with which love and loyalty were linked as one. Today the great unity of ours strikes its root in the true comradesly relations which were established in the opening period of the revolution.

The Korean revolution is an invincible revolution which has persistently advanced through hardships with revolutionary comradeship.

The struggle to hew out the Korean revolution was waged in the difficult circumstances and the struggle to advance it has been conducted in the most rigorous conditions.

The Korean people united themselves around the party and the leader, holding aloft the banner of revolutionary comradeship whenever ordeals were large and the situation was difficult. When the entire people struggle as revolutionary comrades who share the destiny with the party and the leader, they have nothing to fear and are able to carry out any vast tasks certainly — this was the faith that they have invariably kept in the whole course of socialist construction.

The Korean revolution has a bright future in that it is successfully carried forward and accomplished on the basis of the great tradition of revolutionary comradeship.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, leading the party and the revolution from long ago, opened the glorious history of successfully carrying forward the tradition of comradeship which was built by President Kim Il-song.

Through their long experience the Korean people have had the steadfast faith to eternally share the destiny with Comrade Kim Chong-il and closely united around him.

In Korea the comradesly relations between the leader and the people and between people are being more firmly cemented as the days go by, and thanks to this powerful strength, the important historic tasks to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause are being fulfilled with success.

It is the steadfast faith and will of the Korean people to endlessly glorify the proud history of the Korean revolution that has brightly advanced with revolutionary comradeship under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Today Comrade Kim Chong-il stands in the van of the sacred struggle of the Korean people to boundlessly exalt the history of revolutionary comradeship.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on a comprehensive analysis and review of the historical experience of the Korean revolution that was opened and has advanced triumphantly on the basis of comradeship under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, put forward the profound philosophy to accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* with revolutionary comradeship and is energetically leading the struggle for its realization.

As long as we have Comrade Kim Chong-il and the revolutionary ranks closely united with comradeship, our homeland will throw its rays as a country of single-hearted unity and the revolutionary cause of chuche will win victory after victory constantly, breaking through any storm.

South Korea

ROK Government Plans To Join Missile Technology Control Regime

SK0906011196 (Internet) *The Joong-Ang Ilbo* WWW in English 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South Korean government plans to join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) which is aimed at the nonproliferation of missile technology and other weapons of mass destruction.

Korea will convey its intent to become a member of the MTCR during two-day missile talks with the United States which will be held in Seoul beginning June 10. Korea also plans to raise the issue of revising the letter of guarantee on the nonproliferation of missile technology which it signed with the United States as this has become an impediment to the development of Korea's space industry.

ROK Government Begins Missile Talks With U.S.

SK1006053896 *Seoul YONHAP* in English 0523 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — South Korean and U.S. officials met in Seoul Monday to discuss issues concerning Seoul's plans to join international regimes on control of missile technology and chemical weapons production and the proliferation of other weapons of mass destruction.

The two sides exchanged views on Seoul's joining the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Australian group (AG) on control of chemical weapons and rectification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), according to officials.

MTCR regulations stipulate that member countries restrict transfer of technology for production of missiles with the range of 300 kilometers and payload of 500 kilograms.

They also ban the exportation of such strategic items as rocket engines, navigation equipment, electronic devices and missile computers.

South Korea wants to join the MTCR but a bilateral agreement with the United States bans South Korea from developing or getting technology for production of missiles with the range of 180 kilometers, serving as a major hurdle to Seoul's joining MTCR.

Director General Yu Myung-hwan of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau represented Seoul and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Einhorn who is in charge of political and military affairs.

The talks will continue until Tuesday when ministry officials will brief reporters on the outcome of the two-day talks.

ROK: NCNP Urges Lifting U.S. Ban on ROK Missile Development

SK1006023496 *Seoul YONHAP* in English 0207 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — The major opposition National Congress for New Politics [NCNP] expressed its support Monday for the government's bid to join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Commenting on the opening of a two-day South Korea-United States meeting Monday to discuss Seoul's admission to the MTCR, the NCNP said, "Late as they are, we find such efforts to be fortunate. And we actively welcome and support them."

Rep. Yi Hae-chan, NCNP policy committee chairman, at the same time called for abolishing the restrictions imposed under South Korea's written guarantee on missiles to the United States, which he said seriously hinder the nation's space industry development.

"Our country must at least be allowed to develop and possess missiles falling within the MTCR restrictions," he said.

South Korea is restricted to developing and possessing missiles with a range of more than 180 kilometers under the missile guarantee, while North Korea is developing missiles with a range of more than 1,000 km. Yi pointed out, adding, "the country is thus impeded even in the development of its space industry for peaceful purposes."

ROK: U.S. Diplomat Discusses DPRK Liaison Offices, 4-Way Talks

SK1006090596 *Seoul SEOUL SINMUN* in Korean 10 June 96 p 1

[Report on interview with Charles Kartman, deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, by SEOUL SINMUN reporter Yi Chang-sun at the U.S. Chancery Building in Seoul on 7 June]

[FBIS Translated Text] Charles Kartman, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, says the United States and North Korea should establish liaison offices both in Pyongyang and Washington in two or three months.

He mentioned this in a special interview with SEOUL SINMUN after he was appointed new deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. He will return to the United States at the end of June. He said: "However, the United States is not in a hurry to set up liaison offices." In connection with the ROK-U.S. joint proposal for four-way talks, Deputy Chief of Mission Kartman said: "It is inevitable that North Korea will accept this proposal because it is a flexible proposal that may prevent North Korea's collapse" and "it is time for North Korea to decide whether to accept it."

Pertaining to the ROK people's discontent over problems regarding the issuance of U.S. visas, he said: "A visa waiver for ROK citizens is a long-term solution," adding that "a visa waiver is a matter of time."

ROK Daily Assesses WASHINGTON POST Report on Grain to DPRK

SK0906035396 Seoul CHOSON ILPO in Korean
8 Jun 96 p 2

[Article by reporter Pak Tu-sik from Washington: "Give and Take' on the Four-Party Talks and Rice"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It has long been predicted that the United States would decide to provide grain to North Korea once again. Still, even U.S. officials themselves felt that the "humanitarian grounds" which had been used as a pretext for sending grain to North Korea were insufficient to send grain this time.

This dilemma seems to have been resolved by Democratic Congressman Bill Richardson, who visited North Korea on 26-28 June. He held long talks with Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of foreign affairs of North Korea. During the talks, Kang reportedly hinted that North Korea would respond affirmatively to the four-party talks.

It is clear that North Korean acceptance of the four-party talks, which the ROK and the United States proposed at the Cheju summit talks in April, would add enormous momentum to grain assistance to North Korea. In particular, North Korea's promise to accept four-party talks has been one of factors that would be useful to persuading the ROK Government to consent to U.S. grain assistance and to winning the support of the Republican-led Congress, which has criticized the Clinton administration for being dragged along by North Korea without any set goal.

THE WASHINGTON POST's 7 June report is noteworthy in this respect. The newspaper reports that the U.S. Government has decided to pledge \$6 million in the UN-led international efforts to provide assistance to North Korea. Diplomatic circles in Washington have speculated all along that the U.S. Government's grain

assistance, if it decides to give it, would far exceed the \$2 million worth it provided in February of this year. It has been speculated that, considering the ROK Government's reluctance to consent to grain assistance, the U.S. Government would provide grain assistance worth somewhere between \$5 million and \$10 million.

Even if the United States plans to pledge \$6 million, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, an absolute requirement for winning support for assistance from the ROK and the U.S. Congress is North Korea's change of attitude toward the four-party talks. As this newspaper reports, North Korea told Richardson that it decided to accept the four-party talks and attend an ROK-U.S. joint explanatory meeting. U.S. Administration officials have declined to comment. However, a comment from an ROK Government official denotes quite a different nuance. He said: "A possible conclusion that we can draw at best after comprehensively examining the minutes of the talks between the Richardson and Kang Sok-chu is that North Korea did not definitely reject the four-party talks or the explanatory meeting."

We assume that the ROK and U.S. Governments have a slightly different interpretation of Richardson's visit to North Korea. However, Richardson and members of his entourage, who visited North Korea in person, reportedly have a more positive interpretation. We can say their interpretation has strongly influenced the U.S. decision on grain assistance. Also, the U.S. media often are, and THE WASHINGTON POST was, positively used to remind the U.S. Congress, the United States, and the ROK of North Korea's intention.

The U.S. Government, which has decided it must at least help resolve the North Korean food crisis, is now expected to speed up the grain assistance process. The problem is whether North Korea will in reality attend the explanatory meeting, as Richardson indicated, even though the results of his visit can be interpreted in various ways. North Korean attendance at the meeting would add significant momentum to even North-South relations. However, if North Korea delays accepting the four-party talks from day to day, even after receiving grain assistance, the U.S. Government will come under criticism for being deceived by North Korea again.

ROK Daily Views U.S. Plans for Additional Food Aid to DPRK

SK1006143896 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
9 Jun 96 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Yi Sang-sok: "The Background of the Decision on Food Aid to North Korea"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Administration asserted on 7 June that additional food aid to North Korea is a humanitarian issue, apart from pending issues between North Korea and the United States. Michael McCurry and Nicholas Burns, spokesmen for the White House and the State Department, respectively, stressed in one voice the inevitability of "emergency humanitarian assistance." A U.S. official said: "Humanitarian assistance to a foreign country in a state of famine has been a tradition in U.S. diplomacy. And the additional aid will be remembered for good in the hearts of the North Korean people no matter what may happen to the North Korean regime."

The remarks by these U.S. officials may be construed as reaction to the report by THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States decided on additional aid to North Korea after North Korea hinted that it would attend a briefing session for the proposed four-party talks. Still, the remarks are intended to highlight the humanitarian nature of the decision, rather than deny THE WASHINGTON POST report directly. As for THE WASHINGTON POST report, the most convincing analysis is that North Korea may have hinted to visiting U.S. Congressman Bill Richardson that it would accept the proposed four-party talks, regardless of whether such hints were its earnest intention or merely aimed at inducing more international aid by stalling. There is also speculation that the United States may have decided on the additional aid expecting North Korean concessions in return, even if it does not take North Korea's attitude at face value.

Concerning this additional assistance, the U.S. Administration is also emphasizing "coordination with regard to North Korea" with its allies, the ROK and Japan. This is a strategy to dispel the concern of conservatives in the United States that the Clinton administration, aware of the forthcoming election in the fall, is cold-shouldering the ROK while focusing on coddling North Korea. As if to prove this, the Republicans criticized President Clinton the minute the administration's additional aid plan leaked to the media.

Unlike the Republican position against food aid, the dominant opinion in the United States slants toward the inevitability of humanitarian aid. Such influential

media as THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES have been promoting an atmosphere for additional aid by noting a possible collapse of the North Korean regime due to its food crisis.

ROK: DPRK Stance on 4-Way Talks, U.S. Media Reports Viewed

SK1006094796 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
9 Jun 96 p 4

[By reporter Kim Yon-kwang]

[FBIS Translated Text] THE WASHINGTON POST of the United States has reported that North Korea has accepted the proposal by the ROK and the United States to hold a meeting to explain to North Korea their proposal for four-way talks. This report has attracted great public attention in connection with the possible realization of the four-way talks proposal.

North Korea has shown a reserved and almost negative attitude toward the proposal for "four-way talks" and the proposal for an "explanatory meeting on the four-way talks proposal," both of which had jointly been suggested by the ROK and the United States.

In particular, North Korea flatly turned down the proposal for the explanatory meeting on 24 May through a NODONG SINMUN commentary, saying: "South Korea has no qualification or right to meddle in a joint explanatory meeting."

If THE WASHINGTON POST report is true, the proposal for four-way talks could enter a new phase. However, explaining the background of the report, an ROK Foreign Ministry official said on 8 June: "Congressman Richardson is not an official whose level is high enough to brief North Korea on the U.S. Government's position or discuss North Korea-U.S. political talks." The official then pointed to the possibility that Congressman Richardson might misread North Korea's intent.

Another Foreign Ministry official said: "When he visited the ROK on 29 May, Congressman Richardson conveyed North Korea's negative reaction, saying 'North Korea seemed to have doubts about the proposal for four-way talks.'"

In addition, the report that North Korea accepted the proposal for the explanatory meeting in return for \$6 million in aid is said to be dubious.

After visiting North Korea on 29 February, CNN Vice President Eason Jordan and his entourage delivered to our government the surprising "message" that "Secretary Kim Yong-sun of North Korea proposed South-North dialogue."

However, the proposal for South-North dialogue put forward by Kim Yong-sun has been confirmed to be the proposal for a "joint meeting of South and North Korean political parties and public organizations" which North Korea proposes at the beginning of each year.

The government authorities believe that the report by THE WASHINGTON POST is also a result of the misreading of the "context" of South-North relations. However, officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Unification still have the hope that North Korea cannot easily refuse the proposal for four-way talks, which it calls a "U.S. proposal."

Some government officials believe that the ROK and the United States are actively engaged in "dealing" with North Korea for holding four-way talks.

In light of North Korea's negotiation strategy, it seems that in the course of accepting the explanatory meeting on the four-way talks proposal, North Korea will try to secure large-scale grain assistance from the ROK and Japan.

Government officials believe North Korea will likely express its position on the proposal for four-way talks after watching the result of the Russian presidential election slated for 16 June.

ROK Reportedly Maps Out 'Two-Stage' Strategy on Aid to DPRK

SK1006065896 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Jun 96 p 3

[Article by Ku Pon-yong: "Background of the Two-Stage Strategy in Connection With Food Aid to the North"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It appears that officials in charge of North Korean policy, such as those of the Ministry of National Unification and Foreign Ministry, have stopped pulling a long face for a few days, perhaps because the government made a decision on its strategy in connection with grain aid to the North.

The government has taken great pains to find appropriate ways concerning aid to the North for the past several weeks, especially at this juncture when the international community was accelerating its moves for aid to North Korea.

Last week, Yi Pyong-ung, secretary general of the ROK Red Cross, was seen meeting relevant government officials. The mood of the ruling party as a whole for the review of the policy toward the North was also sensed at a "political seminar on the issue of providing food aid to North Korea," which was organized by the New Korea Party on 8 July.

It seems that the government has formulated a two-stage strategy in its aid policy toward the North. First, the government will make humanitarian aid on a symbolic scale to the North if international organizations make an official request to our government. However, the government will postpone a large-scale government aid until it confirms North Korea's change of attitude toward the South, such as its affirmative response to the four-way talks proposal.

The ROK Government mapped out these measures, considering the public sentiment following the South's provision of 150,000 tons of rice to the North, the DPRK detention of the ROK rice-carrying ship, and the South's rice situation. At the same time, these measures are based on the ROK assessment of the North Korean food shortages, which is different from that of the international community.

Commenting on this issue, a government official said: In view of the fact that North Korea leaves its military provisions intact, it is hard to describe North Korean food situation as a severe famine. The government official said that although the North Korean authorities received in late January \$130 million in the sum insured for poor harvest from Western insurance companies for 1994 cold-weather damage, it has not used any of this money to ease its food shortages.

The official, however, stressed, "Nevertheless, we should not give an impression to the international community that we are stingy in humanitarian aid." In other words, the government is considering participating in international organizations' aid at a minimum and waiting for North Korea's change of attitude.

Therefore, the government will maintain the principle that it will provide North Korea with a large-scale grain aid if North Korea responds to our call for improvement of inter-Korean relations, and flexibly cope with the changes in the situation. In other words, the government will flexibly deal with the "pressure" from the international community for aid to the North, and use the grain aid card as a leverage for improvement of inter-Korean relations on a long-term basis.

This strategy of the government is connected with its judgment that North Korea's food shortages have not resulted from one-year or two-year imbalance between supply and demand, but from its structural problem. In an interview with HANGUK ILBO on 8 June on the paper's 42d founding anniversary, President Kim Yong-sam said: "Since the North Korean food shortages result from a structural problem, the solution should also be approached from a structural viewpoint."

Experts share the view that to resolve the food shortages fundamentally, the North Korean authorities should conduct self-reform to improve agricultural production; and that North Korea needs long-term assistance from the South in the form of inter-Korean economic cooperation. However, it is a stark reality that continuous assistance in farming chemicals, species improvement, fertilizer, and farming machines is impossible without building confidence between the North and the South.

ROK: Official on Contribution of UN Food Aid to DPRK

SK1006121496 Seoul YONHAP in English
1153 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) — South Korea is expected to contribute around 5 million U.S. dollars to the ongoing United Nations effort to provide a 43-million-dollar food assistance to North Korea.

"The amount our government would provide will be comparable or slightly less than those offered by the United States and Japan," an official at the National Unification Ministry said Monday.

Reports have indicated that Washington and Tokyo are mulling furnishing 6.2 and 5 million dollars, respectively.

He said the exact amount of South Korea's share will be announced after it was fixed at a unification and national security policy coordination meeting to be held Tuesday morning under the chair of Deputy Prime Minister and Unification Minister Kwon O-ki.

A government source said the meeting is also expected to allow private organizations to provide rice and other food grains to North Korea through the Korean National Red Cross.

"On the other hand, the meeting will reaffirm that no large-scale direct governmental assistance would be provided as long as there is no basic change in the attitude of North Korea," the source said.

To make direct governmental support possible, North Korea should make a formal request to the Seoul government, should agree to hold rice talks somewhere on the Korean Peninsula instead of in Beijing as in the past, and should stop making slanders against the South, he said.

ROK Official Cited on \$5 Million Aid to DPRK, Beijing Talks

SK0806021696 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Jun 96 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South Korean government, which had committed itself to 150,000 tons of rice in aid, held talks with North Korea on additional aid in the Chinese capital.

The Beijing talks broke up when North Korea refused to accept the South Korean demands that it make formal request for aid, agree to hold future talks on the Korean Peninsula and stop slandering the South.

A South Korean official said his government will not hold onto the three demands when it comes to North Korea's aid through international relief agencies.

He indicated the South Korean government is prepared to donate up to \$5 million when an international agency makes a formal request.

A U.N. agency is set to brief U.N. members on North Korea's food shortages, which were exacerbated by summer floods last year, in New York early next week.

North Korea produced 345 million tons of food last year, 233 million tons short of the amount needed to feed its population, according to an estimate by the South Korean Ministry of National Unification.

With the food problem worsening in North Korea, South Korea has been pressured by the United States and other nations to drop its hard-line stance and come to the aid of starving North Koreans.

Now, the South Korean government, which had banned even private South Korean organizations from providing rice and cash for North Korea appears to be changing its inflexible policy on official North Korean aid.

"To give food directly to North Korea and to give it through international agencies are two different things," an official said. "Our three demands made in Beijing don't apply to food aid through international agencies."

He said he expects the United Nations to ask the South Korean government to provide food aid for North Korea next weekend.

"We are studying when and how much to provide," the official said.

Recalling that South Koreans have provided \$8 million worth of relief materials other than rice and cash through the Korea National Red Cross, the official said the South Korean government could donate up to \$5 million to North Korea via an international agency.

Commenting on the reported U.S. plan to donate from \$3 million to \$5 million, the official said he regards the amount as being neither large nor small.

In a related move, Deputy Prime Minister Kwon O-ki, also minister of national unification, reported policy on North Korea, including food aid, to President Kim Yong-sam yesterday.

Details of the report were not made available.

ROK: DPRK Military Said To Oppose 4-Party Talks

SK0906045896 Seoul SISA JOURNAL in Korean
6 Jun 96 pp 22-24

[Article by Nam Mun-hui: "The North Korean Military Is Breaking Up the Four-Party Talks"; first paragraph is editor's note]

[FBIS Translated Text] The moves of the North Korean military are unusual. On 4 April, the North Korean military unilaterally announced it would abandon its obligation to observe the DMZ rules. Then it successively staged a show of force in Panmunjom, the DMZ, and near Yonpyong Island. Coupled with the defection of the MiG-19 pilot Yi Chol-su on 23 May, the moves of the North Korean military are attracting great attention. The recent provocations of the North Korean military are not only significant in the military sense, but also in the diplomatic view. The moves are a complicated variable to the four-party talks proposed by the ROK and U.S. Presidents, and have a diplomatic notation. SISA JOURNAL projects a new view that the North Korean military's moves reflect the military's position on the four-party talks. The following article provides an in-depth analysis of the North Korean military's latest southward advance plan and military structure, and diagnoses the future of the Korean peninsula.

Following the death of President Kim Il-song, the North Korean military has in effect been controlling all of North Korea. The North Korean military is slowly revealing its position on the four-party talks. Since the ROK and U.S. Presidents proposed the four-party talks on Cheju Island on 16 April as a resolution to achieving peace on the Korean peninsula, the North Korean military has not expressed its position. However, well-informed ROK experts on North Korean affairs recently confirmed from various sources that the North Korean military is very negative about the four-party talks.

A domestic source stated: "It has been confirmed that the North Korean military is negative about the four-party talks because there is no clear agenda, and because the

core of the talks is North-South dialogue, to which the North Korean military objects."

The source explained that, following the death of Kim Il-song, contacts between North Korea and the United States have become frequent, and North Korea's main enemy concept has changed from an "anti-U.S. struggle" to "a blockade of the South." Since the emergence of Kim Chong-il, North Korea has solidified the position that "South Korea is a stooge of the United States, so the resolution of military issues and the signing of a peace agreement, the biggest military issue, should be discussed with the United States." Therefore, it is conceivable that the North Korean military is opposed to the four-party talks, which stipulate that the peace issue should be discussed through North-South dialogue.

Presently, there is no power group in North Korea that can oppose the military's rejection. This is another factor tarnishing the prospects for the four-party talks. There are some pro-opening figures interested in economic cooperation with the South, but their boundary is limited to economic cooperation, and, as far as North-South dialogue is concerned, they are reportedly unable to overrun the military control.

Foreign relations officials of South Korea, North Korea, and the United States have been debating the four-party talks. The North Korean military is the third factor making the talks a complicated issue. In this diplomatic game, the North Korean leadership is negative to the four-party talks, but considering its relations with the United States, it has maintained an ambiguous position. Then the North Korean leadership used a typical feint operation and made the military take a stand on its behalf and throw a wet blanket on the proposal.

The North Korean leadership invited the military into the diplomatic game in order to reverse the situation, which has put the North Koreans on the defensive after the four-party talks proposal, back to the previous phase, that is, dialogue between the United States and North Korea that excludes the ROK. A good example is the series of small-scale shows of force in the DMZ. On 17 May, a small number of North Korean soldiers intruded into the south side of the DMZ near Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province. On 23 May, North Korean high-speed patrol boats crossed the marine demarcation line near Yonpyong Island in the West Sea. The North Korean military's political calculation is behind the provocations to break up the four-party talks plan.

In October 1995, North Korea deployed its troops in a forward position. In early April 1996, a larger number of armed troops intruded sporadically into the DMZ. These incidents are tactics to incapacitate the armistice regime and create a favorable condition for a peace agreement.

However, the two recent provocations are different from the previous ones. The number of troops and the length of time involved were reduced.

When the North Korean troops were forward deployed in October 1995, a missile platoon came to the south of the DMZ, alerting the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces. In the early April incident, North Korean soldiers heavily armed with trench mortars staged a show of force for a few days. However, in the case of the 17 May incident, three North Korean soldiers came to the south side while firing blanks. In the second try, the number only increased to seven soldiers, including one officer. In the 23 May provocation on the west coast, the five North Korean boats were as close as 300 meters to six ROK patrol ships, but there were no casualties.

North Korea used hit-and-run tactics, using a small number of troops for a short provocation. The reason is that the objective of the tactics were very limited. If North Korea had deployed a large number of troops, it certainly would have aroused international attention, but it would have hindered the various ongoing negotiations with the United States. It is also not desirable if the international community brands North Korea as the main cause of tension. The fact that the timing is a transitional period ending the Kim Il-sung era and preparing for the opening of the Kim Chong-il era also appears to be a factor considered by North Korea. At such a sensitive time, creating tension would not be helpful.

Therefore, the North Korean leadership needed a show of force, but did not want the effect to go beyond the goal. There had been similar cases in which North Korea made incidents to stop the ROK's dialogue offers. A few examples are the hoisting of the North Korean flag on the ROK rice ship and the abduction of another rice ship, the Samson Venus. The two incidents turned out to be effective for North Korea's tactical objective of receiving rice but refusing dialogue.

This is why experts on North Korean affairs believe the recent show of force is to drain the four-party talks. Throwing a wet blanket on North-South dialogue, which is the core of the four-party talks, would naturally hamper the entire framework of the four-party talks. Meanwhile, the scale of the show of force was adjusted to a level not affecting dialogue with the United States. North Korea's goal is to eventually reverse the situation back to that before the four-party talks proposal, and talk directly with the United States, excluding the ROK.

The aftermath of the show of force supports the speculation about North Korea's objective. Coupled with the defection of the MiG-19 pilot, the ROK Government's offer of dialogue was held back, while the U.S.

approach to North Korea has continued, as is shown by Congressman Richardson's visit to North Korea and former U.S. President Carter's remarks calling for rice aid to North Korea. In the meantime, through a 24 May NODONG SINMUN editorial, North Korea officially refused the "three-party explanatory meeting for the four-party talks" proposed at the ROK-U.S.-Japan high-level meeting held on Cheju Island on 13 and 14 May.

Reexamining the ultimate goal of the North Korean military's show of force and taking into consideration the aftermath, we discover a sharp trick behind it: that is to alienate the ROK from the United States. With its offers for dialogue evaporated, the ROK Government would naturally ask the United States to slow its approach to North Korea. However, the United States may not consider the recent provocations so serious that it has to slow down its approach. The disagreement between the ROK and the United States regarding the speed of the U.S. approach to North Korea may cause a deterioration in ROK-U.S. relations. Experts on North Korean affairs believe that the alienation of the ROK from the United States is the ultimate goal of the show of force.

The North Korean military has emerged as the strongest hard-line force rejecting North-South dialogue and promoting U.S.-North Korea dialogue. This is not only because of the political and military pretext due to changes in the main enemy concept, but also because of the inevitability of the improvement of relations with the United States. The military has to survive in the changing reality. Experts on North Korean affairs believe that the North Korean military had not decided its position on U.S. relations until September 1995, when Kim Chong-il secured complete control of the North Korean military trend. Until then, the North Korean military had been an opposition force to the Foreign Ministry, which took the initiative in U.S. relations, because the military had felt neglected.

After September 1995, the North Korean military reportedly decided its position on U.S. relations. A North Korean information source pointed out that this was due to the success of Kim Chong-il's two-phase strategy to control the military. Phase one is to unify the military with his own aides, and phase two is to seek a new military role in U.S. relations.

Accepting the improvement of relations with the United States as the general trend, the North Korean military had to seek a new definition of its position and role. This means that the North Korean military also realized that its survival depends on the outcome of negotiations with the United States. An example is the U.S.-North

Korea talks on the remains of U.S. soldiers, which led to missile talks and negotiations on biochemical weapons.

The ultimate goal of the North Korean military strategy on negotiations is a peace agreement and the subsequent withdrawal of U.S. Forces from the ROK. Even though some Foreign Ministry and party officials are showing different opinions, paying more attention to U.S. Forces in East Asia rather than in the ROK, the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from the ROK is reportedly still the strategic objective of the North Korean military.

As the words strategic objective are self-explanatory, reiterating the objective and thereby gaining various concessions is as important as achieving the objective. What North Korea may gain from returning soldiers' remains, and particularly from negotiations on missiles and biochemical weapons, is the primary task of the North Korean military.

Considering that exports of missiles and biochemical weapons have been the major financial source for the North Korean military in the self-reliant economy, the outcome of the negotiations will decide the military's financial survival. While negotiations with the United States are a matter of vital importance to the North Korean military, it is understandable that the North Korean military is negative about ROK interference and the confusion caused by the interference.

The North Korean military, which has in effect controlled North Korean society during the transitional period after the death of President Kim Il-sung, has other pending tasks. There is no concept of retirement as in the ROK. The coexistence of the first and second generation of the revolution is causing generational conflicts. Even though the military role in developing relations with the United States is generally accepted, military involvement in the issue of opening liaison offices is disapproved of somewhat. The question of how long military control of society should continue in the transitional period is also a recently emerging internal issue. Because Kim Chong-il is placing more importance on the military, the party and the Administration Council may feel neglected. This might cause internal conflict. Moreover, the North Korean military is suffering equally from the food shortage striking all of North Korea. This is another factor aggravating the military's difficult situation.

ROK: DPRK Reportedly Received \$130 Million in Crop Insurance

SK0806013096 Seoul YONHAP in English
0116 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP) — North Korea received 130 million U.S. dollars in the

sum insured for poor harvest in January from eight Western insurance firms for 1994 cold-weather damage, a diplomatic source in Seoul said Saturday.

The sum, about three times the amount of the United Nations' second aid package for the North of 43.6 million dollars, can be used for purchasing 420,000 tons of rice at the current international price.

Pyeongyang has not yet imported food with the money, according to the source.

The diplomatic source told YONHAP Saturday, "North Korea received 130 million dollars last January in insurance money for poor crops caused by cold weather in 1994 from eight Western reinsurance companies including Britain's Chiyoda and Liberty Mutual reinsurance firms."

"North Korea is now negotiating with the eight reinsurance firms a second batch of insurance money in compensation for crop damage it sustained from the devastating floods last year," the source added.

These were confirmed by people involved in international insurance as well.

Fan Church International reinsurance broker acted as an intermediary between North Korea and the eight Western reinsurance firms, according to the source.

The crop insurance policy North Korea signed in 1992 stipulates that the insurers pay North Korea for 60 percent of conspicuous crop damage caused by natural disasters like bad weather, the source said. The insurance contracts went into effect Jan. 1, 1993.

Last year the North negotiated with the eight reinsurance firms on the size of lean crops, the source said, adding, "I understand recent on-site surveys by world organizations like the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and World Food Program have helped ascertain what the food situation in North Korea is like."

ROK: Kim Chong-u Reportedly Says DPRK Has 4 Nuclear Missiles

SK0906020896 Seoul YONHAP in English
0153 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, June 9 (YONHAP) — A senior North Korean official has disclosed to the United States that Pyongyang possesses four nuclear missiles with a range reaching Japan, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Sunday.

Kim Chong-u, chairman, Committee for the Promotion of External Economic Cooperation, after asking for rice aid to U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas

Hubbard in Washington on April 26, told the latter that were the request not met many South Koreans and Japanese would be victimized by four nuclear missiles, the daily said quoting an American military source in Tokyo and Japanese security officials.

Pyongyang has been confirmed to have developed medium-range ballistic missiles, testfiring Nodong no. 1 version, but that was the first reference about nuclear warheads, according to the Japanese daily.

A confidant of the north's de facto leader Kim Chong-il, Kim Chong-u is known to be an economic technocrat, but also is an expert in nuclear matters, the paper quoted a security official as saying.

As a result of precision verification of Kim's remarks with the aid of satellites and other information facilities, Pentagon, meanwhile, confirmed that they were "reasonable," the report said.

American authorities, who assessed that North Korea was capable of developing nuclear warheads, were shocked at its being able to make them small enough to be loaded on to missiles, according to the report. They suspect that the North Koreans might have brought them from a third country, the paper added.

ROK: DPRK Defectors' 7 Jun News Conference Reported

SK0806134196 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 0100 GMT 7 Jun 96

[News conference by North Korean scientist Chong Kap-yol and broadcast scriptwriter Chang Hae-song, who defected to the ROK and arrived in Seoul on 31 May, with domestic and foreign reporters and an unidentified moderator at the Seoul Press Center—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Moderator] Now we will begin a news conference by defectors Chong Kap-yol and Chang Hae-song. The defectors will first introduce themselves. Mr. Chong Kap-yol, please give your brief personal history.

[Chong] My name is Chong Kap-yol. Before introducing myself, I would like to thank the many reporters who are present here and all the fellow countrymen in South Korea.

I was born in Osaka, Japan in 1951, and went to Kangso County in South Pyongan Province in North Korea in 1959, when I was nine years old, with six members of my family including my grandparents. There I finished senior middle school and senior vocational college. After spending three years as a worker, I majored in physics for five years at the Physics Department of Kim Il-song University.

Then I served in a Three Revolutions team for five years, and was engaged in research work for five years at the Physics Institute of the State Academy of Sciences. Then I was director of the Acoustics Institute of Meari Acoustics Company of the Culture and Art Department of Pyongyang before I defected while traveling abroad, and I am here today.

[Moderator] Mr. Chang Hae-song, please introduce yourself.

[Chang] I am Chang Hae-song. I was born in China and was brought up in China until I was 17 years old. In 1962, I went to North Korea. While I was attending a senior (?middle) school in Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province, I went into the Army and served in the Munam Company, Department 2, Guard General Bureau, of the government.

After being discharged from the Army, I was employed in the Mansudae Production Company for one year. Then I graduated from the Kim Il-song Work Division of the Philosophy Department of the Kim Il-song University. After working in a Three Revolutions team, I was assigned to the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee in 1979 and was a reporter and writer before I defected.

[Moderator] Now the defectors will answer questions from the reporters. A KBS reporter will first ask a question.

[KBS reporter Choe Che-won] I would first like to ask Mr. Chong Kap-yol a question. As far as I remember, Mr. Chong Kap-yol's defection was first reported in the ROK on the evening of 29 May through the Japanese Jiji Press. The report said that you first requested political asylum at the Japanese Embassy and then requested political asylum at the ROK Embassy after being rejected by the Japanese Embassy. Was your original intention to defect to Japan, or did you intend to come to the ROK through Japan?

[Chong] I never intended to defect to Japan. As to the details of the process of my exit, I do not think I can disclose the details here now, please understand.

[MBC reporter Sin Kyong-min] I would like to ask Mr. Chang a question. Mr. Chang went to the university late and graduated from a Kim Il-song workdivision. I hear that you attended the same university as Kim Pyong-il, who is related to the North Korean leader. What was your relation with Kim Pyong-il? Please tell us about the relation between Kim Chong-il and Kim Pyong-il and the assessment of Kim Chong-il which you might have heard from Kim Pyong-il.

[Chang] I entered the university in 1972, majoring in philosophy. I was in the same class with Kim Pyong-il, but Pyong-il was in the Political and Economic Division of the Economics Department, and I was in the Kim Il-song Work Division of the Philosophy Department, so the two of us were not associated closely. Pyong-il and I knew each other and no more.

As to the relations between Kim Pyong-il and Kim Chong-il, I do not know anything specifically. As everyone knows, through the party organization, we heard Kim Pyong-il and Kim Song-ae described as branches off the main stalk, therefore, I guess that the relations between them are not normal and close.

[Yi Kyo-chun] I am a YTN reporter. I would like to address a question to Mr. Chong Kap-yol. We estimate that there are some 300 research institutes in North Korea. Please tell us whether there has recently been any change in North Korea's science-technology policy and whether North Korea has been giving intense support to any particular sector since Kim Chong-il took power.

[Chong] Well, there are many science-technology research organizations in North Korea. As for the layout and set up of the North Korean science-technology research organizations, there is the natural science area, which contributes to the strengthening of national defense and war preparations. Since I was engaged in civilian scientific research, I have little knowledge of this specifically. As for the scientific research area of the civilian sector, there are two major divisions, namely, the State Academy of Sciences and the State Science and Technology Committee under the Science Education Department of the party Central Committee. The State Academy of Sciences consists of the Central Academy of the State Academy of Sciences, which is located in Pyongsong, and the Hamhung Branch of the State Academy of Sciences in Hamhung District.

The Central Academy of the State Academy of Sciences has research institutes in natural sciences, such as physics, and electronic engineering and electronic machinery, but not chemistry. Under the Hamhung Branch of the State Academy of Sciences, there are research institutes such as those for the inorganic area, the organic area, and the macromolecular area. I would like to call attention to this, because the work of preserving the historic artifacts of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il is given priority over any other research in North Korea, and there is a separate institute for the preservation of historical artifacts.

Apart from the Central Academy and Hamhung Branch of the State Academy of Sciences, there is a nonferrous metal research institute in the Nampo Smeltery area, a ferrous metal research institute in the Kangson Steel

Mill area, and ferrous metal research institutes in Chongjin and Kim Chaek, where there are major steel and smeltery complexes in North Korea.

At universities, colleges, plants, and enterprises, there are organizations connected with the state sciences and technology institution to guide scientific research work and to push ahead with technological work.

As for North Korea's science-technology policy, in 1985 or so, prior to Kim Il-song's death, Kim Il-song spoke before a meeting of noted scientists, saying that he was willing to gladly provide first-class treatment for scientists and technicians. In 1988 or so, Kim Il-song gave instructions for the inventors and scientists who received awards of excellence in international invention competitions, particularly the Geneva International Invention Competition, to be given special treatment, such as applause from people lining the streets, high-class housing, and high-class cars. I can say that this is representative of the present North Korean science and technology policy.

The level of scientific research in North Korea is very low at present. It is in a state of stagnation. In an attempt to get out of this difficult position, on 2 January 1996, Kim Chong-il gave an on-the-spot guidance to the electronic science sector of the State Academy of Sciences, more specifically the (?Chunggang) integrated circuit plant, in an attempt to encourage scientists, but there has not been any substantial change in policy. The North Korean level of science and technology research work is in an infantile stage compared with world standards.

[Sin Tong-uk] I am SBS reporter Sin Tong-uk. I would like Mr. Chang Hae-song to answer this question. We understand that while you were coming to Seoul via airplane, you said that you, as a journalist, wanted to freely speak and freely write what was on your mind. What is the situation for the press in North Korea and what type of work are those who are called journalists engaged in? Please tell us concrete details of the status of the press, including the number of journalists.

[Chang] Frankly speaking, I do not know exactly how many journalists are in North Korea. As you may know, as far as the real situation of the press in North Korea is concerned, its broadcasts and newspapers carry almost the same programs with the same voice. I am sure that you wonder why that is the case.

As for the broadcasting network where I worked, when reporters and writers establish their writing schedule, they receive five to seven broadcast policy guidelines every month from the broadcasting section of the pro-

paganda and agitation department of the party Central Committee at the order of Kim Chong-il.

The broadcasting plans have to be formulated according to this policy. The contents of the policy are always generally the same. First, the policy aims to propagandize the greatness of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. Second, it seeks to propagandize popular mass-centered socialism of our own style. Third, it attempts to expose and propagandize the aggressive nature of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the corruption of capitalists and landlords.

Since these are the actual contents of the policy, anything other than what was directed by Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il or any programs of an antiregime nature can not be inserted.

Not only broadcasts, but also newspapers and publications assume it as their basic mission and role to propagandize the greatness of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in the same voice.

Although my reply may not directly answer the question, I would like to add that we writers, including myself — I have worked as a reporter and writer for a long time — have to plan and write in accordance with Kim Chong-il's directive in such a way as to propagandize his greatness. Then, we need to obtain approval of our writings from the department director or our immediate superiors. After this, we need to pass internal censorship [naebu komyol]. That means censorship by our own committee. When this censorship is done, we submit ourselves to state censorship. This censorship is conducted by the organization called the State Inspection Bureau, which exclusively handles censorship of news reports and publications.

After going through this process, the writings are returned to the writers and if necessary, distributed to actors. Furthermore, even when the editing of a program is completed, it is put through another censorship process before finally being broadcast.

This being the case, differences of opinion can not possibly exist. For example, some time ago, although I do not recall the exact year, Kim Il-song ordered that a donkey be called a long-horned beetle. Some reporters and writers who were not aware of this, however, were held responsible for erroneously calling a donkey a donkey in using a certain proverb in an article. I am sure that you reporters can now understand that no opinion other than that directed by higher organizations can exist.

[Unidentified reporter] First of all, I would like to welcome you to the free ROK, to which you have defected at the risk of your life. The question I want

to ask of you is about the awareness of North Koreans of the differences between the political systems of North and South Korea. This question goes to Mr. Chang Hae-song. Whenever a new South Korean president is inaugurated, the North Korean rulers call him a dictator, a fascist, the head of puppets, and the like, and slander the ROK Government. I assume that North Koreans are aware that a South Korean president is inaugurated by election every five or six years. However, Kim Il-song has ruled in North Korea for 50 years since national liberation, and has passed on his power to his son, Kim Chong-il, without any justification.

Are ordinary North Korean citizens allowed the opportunity to compare the political systems of North and South Korea and what thoughts do they have concerning North Korea's dictatorial hierarchy system, as well as concerning the ROK's political system?

[Chang] All North Korean people do not always act with one thought. It is my understanding that in the ROK and other capitalist societies, the president or head of state are elected every four to five years. However, as you all know, since Kim Il-song triumphantly returned to Korea in 1945, he ruled continually until 1994, and then the Kim Chong-il regime was launched. I believe that this is the very reason for today's corrupt practices in North Korea.

Frankly, ordinary North Korean people have no leisure time to pay attention to political issues. As you know, difficulties in living conditions and food shortages are so serious and urgent that the people can hardly pay attention to politics.

However, some people began thinking of the reasons for their worsening living conditions, claiming that this year they had turned worse compared to last year. As this process has been repeated for scores of years, the people came to keenly realize the negative aspects of their regime. It is a general understanding of the people that Kim Chong-il came to power after Kim Il-song's death. However, Kim Chong-il grasped power long before and has been exercising a great deal of power since.

This being the situation, the North Korean people are now aware that they cannot survive under Kim Chong-il's regime, and this awareness is gradually increasing. I believe that when all the people realize this in the near future, they will be part of a new great movement. I am not certain if my answer is appropriate.

[Choe Won-ki] I am CHUNGANG ILBO reporter Choe Won-ki. I would like to ask the first question to Mr. Chong Kap-yol and then will pose a question to Mr. Chang.

The number of upper-class North Korean defectors has increased recently. A diplomat defected late last year, and you, Mr. Chong, are the first North Korean scientist to defect to South Korea. A few days ago, a MiG pilot also defected.

Will you concretely explain why the number of North Korean defectors — upper-class defectors in particular — has suddenly increased lately? Is this because their ideological mechanism is weaker than others or because Kim Chong-il's regime is worse than that of Kim Il-song?

My next question goes to Mr. Chang. Since President Kim Il-song died in July 1994, North Korea considerably strengthened its smear and slander of President Kim Yong-sam through southward broadcasts, using such words as hooligan, and the like, as well as words of abuse, which make people feel awkward when they hear them.

Will you explain whether this is carried out according to Kim Chong-il's personal directive, and if so, what is the reason?

[Chong] Mr. Chang and I also talked about this. I told Mr. Chang half jokingly that since Mr. Chang and the people working in the press continued to be abusive, we were also being ridiculed.

Abusive remarks would be effective for one or two years. However, it is nearly half a century since the regime began to make delirious utterances and to deceive the people. If the North Korean people's living standard were high, the situation would be different. However, their political regime is, in essence, an anti-people regime, although it outwardly appears to be for the people. In addition, the people's livelihood has become difficult. Therefore, even ordinary citizens, not the intellectuals, began to realize and speak up that something was wrong. This being the case, the intellectuals have now the ability to judge the truth by their own analysis and observation, even if the press and publications distort the facts.

Thus, the fact that North Koreans who recently came to South Korea are, in general, intellectuals, is an inevitable situation.

[Chang] The issue of slandering others since Kim Il-song's death can be well understood, if you consider the mission and organization of the North Korean press and publication domains I mentioned earlier.

In other words, a certain directive is handed down, and this directive clearly comes from Kim Chong-il. Following a directive, another order for strengthening the intensity of the accusation may be handed down.

This being the case, the press strives to work out all kinds of abusive and slanderous language. When the degree of abusive remarks and smear is increased in a broadcasting program, you may as well understand that another order has been issued.

Next, concerning the reason for kicking off slander and smear campaigns, I understand that the documents kept in the document storage house in the former Soviet Union which collapsed, raised the question of whether Kim Il-song is the very ringleader who triggered the Korean war in June 1950. The South Korean people became greatly interested in knowing this. During the Korean war, a great number of people from both North and South Korea were killed. The issue of whether the South should send a condolence delegation to the North was raised in South Korea when Kim Il-song died. However, the South, knowing facts about Kim Il-song, decided not to send a delegation, because paying condolences to the murderer who caused great numbers of human victims was not appropriate.

South Korea did not send condolence groups and prevented memorial altars from being set up. It also did not allow people to visit North Korea to express their condolences. South Korea released a Class A emergency order at that time. That was when I heard North Korea issue the instruction to increase the intensity of slanders against South Korea, to question how in the world South Korea aimed guns at its fellow countrymen, when the nation's founding father had died.

[Choe Chae-hyon] I am KBS reporter Choe Chae-hyon. In January last year, Kim Chong-il reportedly called in approximately eight people's broadcasters and said: If a war breaks out, you must take control of broadcasting stations in Seoul and carry out broadcasting. Have you ever watched ROK broadcast programs, and do you know anything about South Korean broadcasting stations?

[Chang] Kim Chong-il called in seven to eight people's broadcasters from our central broadcasting station on the first and second of January of last year. During the meeting, Kim Chong-il said: You comrades have worked hard for the leader [suryongnim]. From now on, work for me. Let us work together hand in hand.

He also said: Comrades, prepare to take control of broadcasting stations in Seoul in an emergency. Broadcasting stations must remain with the supreme command.

This was again stressed on 14 or 15 August that year. At that time, I heard, Kim Chong-il stressed the need to increase the pro-Kim Chong-il propaganda in earnest.

[Kim Hyon-kyong] I am MBC reporter Kim Hyon-kyong. I would like to first ask Mr. Chong Kap-yol a question. North Korean television reports of innovations in technology and manufacturing generators, motors, and other equipment at research institutes which are quite surprising to us. Would you elaborate on this? I would also like to know how good these innovations really are?

I would also like to address a question to Mr. Chang Hae-song. I hear that propaganda and agitation play a very important role in North Korea and are closely related to the maintaining of power. Therefore, I assume that they are closely related to succession. How is the North Korean media preparing for Kim Chong-il's succession? When do you think Kim Chong-il will come to power?

[Chong] Some North Korean scientists and technicians proposed that workers launch a popular technological innovation movement, and the vigorous innovations in technology are being propagandized. The problem is that this is propaganda for the sake of propaganda. I am not saying this to criticize North Korea, but I am telling you what the situation really is, from my own experiences.

Whenever there is a new technical invention, it is highly publicized on television, but that is all. There is no production. This is the reality of technical inventions. On 1 January 1996, Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance to the State Academy of Sciences. He ordered giving favor to scientists who achieve good results at international invention shows, and asked: There are many domestic science and technology inventions and achievements, but why is there no news about them after they are publicized, and why are they not adopted in industries. This is the reality of North Korea's science. Why? North Korea diverted all its brains, manpower, and material to the arms buildup and preparations for war. In reality, civilian inventions are temporary products that come from one's brain. They are merely ideas. They need finance and equipment to be commercialized, but there is nothing like that in North Korea.

For example, the Chollima No. 28 tractor was produced in 1958. There is also the Sungni No. 58 automobile which is developed and produced in North Korea. In advanced countries, like Japan and the ROK, new models are made every six months, or a year at the latest. New quality and new models are continuously developed. In North Korea, even if we wanted to make new models—our scientists and technicians have such standards—we are unable to do so due to a lack of a scientific base. Due to recent science and technology policies, there

is now no material or equipment. All production has almost stopped. Enterprises have stopped. As a result, scientists and technicians cannot even imagine doing research. Recently, the policy even calls for scientists to earn foreign currency. Rather than engaging in science and technology research, scientists have to earn foreign currency in order to prepare the basis for their research. Making money needs capital. Without capital, we have no direction.

[Chang] I will answer the next question about the preparations for succession. This is what we thought. Kim Il-song died on 8 July, and the funeral was held on 20 July. I am not sure whether it was an instruction from our committee or the general bureau, but after the funeral, we were asked to write initial works recommending Kim Chong-il [to Kim Il-song's posts] and to prepare for the ceremony. We stayed up all night writing the works, but their publication and airing have been delayed to date. My comrades said maybe we should wait until the three-year mourning period is over. I am not sure whether the three-year mourning ends this year or on 8 July next year. When will succession take place? Kim Chong-il must face his own problems as regards succession. This is what I think.

The North Korean economic situation and the food shortage situation in particular, are very serious. This is a fact. You can see this when you visit North Korea. I think this is making it difficult for Kim Chong-il to come to power. Even if he is not sworn in as president or party general secretary, because he already exercises full power as the most powerful man, he will suffer no inconvenience. Therefore, it is difficult for me to tell you exactly when he will succeed to power.

[U Sang-ok] I am Seoul Broadcasting System reporter U Sang-ok. I would like to ask Mr. Chong Kap-yol a question. We heard that the Koreans residents in Japan who moved back to North Korea are treated poorly in North Korea, and that since they are also viewed as potential malcontents, their activities are carefully watched over. What was your life like as a resident in Japan who returned to North Korea, and what is the life of other returnees like?

[Chong] I moved to North Korea in 1959 as a member of the first group of returnees who participated in what the North Korean mass media called mass migration from a capitalist society to a socialist society. First let me explain how the repatriation took place. Under an agreement between the DPRK or North Korean Government and the Japanese Government, the Japanese Red Cross Society organized this work, and the Japanese police guaranteed the safety of those that decided to return to North Korea. To make this work a success,

officials of the [pro-Pyongyang] General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] told us that North Korea is a society where our brilliant dreams could come true and where we could live glorious lives and build a bright future. We decided to move to North Korea, thinking that North Korea was heaven. My father worked at Chongnyon and took the lead in propaganda work on repatriation. To set an example and to increase the effectiveness of propaganda, seven members of our family — my father, mother, uncle, aunt, older brother, cousin, and I — returned to North Korea in December 1959. I was nine at that time, which was too early to know anything about the world. I was concerned only with the fact that I would move to some new place, irrespective of whether North Korea was developed or underdeveloped. I felt some change would take place when I overheard my grandfather, grandmother, uncle, and aunt talking very seriously. No sooner was she assigned to Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, when my aunt began to cry quietly. She eventually reproached her brother-in-law, my father, for having deceived her into returning to the fatherland.

This was what all Koreans repatriated from Japan felt the moment they arrived in North Korea. All of them. To tell you about the general life of the returned Koreans, they were very much discriminated against in terms of political and economic life. Until 1970, that is over 10 years from the first repatriation in 1959, children of repatriated Koreans were unable to enlist in the military, which was mandatory for everyone else, and were restricted from working in the political and social fields. A few Chongnyon businessmen and their children worked as guide personnel at lowest-level party and government agencies.

After 1970, relatives from Japan were allowed to visit us. Our relatives came, witnessing our living conditions and the discrimination against us. They raised this problem with Chongnyon, and Chongnyon protested to the North Korean Government. Our situation improved a certain degree following the protest. We are now able to enlist, and have been allowed to work within certain boundaries within party and political circles.

To tell you more about the living condition of those Koreans repatriated from Japan, their situation has changed over time. Until 1970, most experienced a similar standard of living. In the case of aboriginal Koreans, even though social and economic development was slow due to the system, they had relatives and friends, a living basis and roots that were handed down by their ancestors over decades. When they fell short, they received help from relatives and friends. In the case of Koreans repatriated from Japan, they did not have such a base. No relatives, no friends, and no

background. And they could not return to Japan, either. They had to live with what they were given. It was a miserable life.

Following 1970, when relatives were allowed to visit, their standard of living changed completely depending on how much the relatives sent. However, most of the returned Koreans did not have relatives in Japan, or their relatives were poor. In those cases, they lived in poverty worse than the aboriginal Koreans. Some returned Koreans received approximately \$10,000 from relatives in Japan. Those Koreans lived in good houses, drove expensive Japanese cars, and got good jobs.

As regards being under surveillance, the Koreans repatriated from Japan carried the crime of having lived in a capitalist society, and so we were allegedly contaminated with capitalist ideas. North Korea alleged that when we returned from capitalist society, that was the only chance some spies may have had to infiltrate into the North to topple North Korean society. We were the class most suspected of espionage activities. Any mistake in what we said entailed surveillance. We trusted the fatherland and returned, but we lived in poverty due to social and economic backwardness, and were under suspicion. We suffered such social, economic, and political pain.

Finally, the Japanese women who came to the North along with their Korean husbands were in the same category. On top of what the returned Koreans suffered, these Japanese women also carried the crime of being the children of the nation that occupied our country for 36 years. Their own children, being unable to get jobs or study at college, blamed their mothers. These Japanese women also carried the crime of betraying the Japanese nation, of marrying Korean men, and of coming to Korea to follow their husbands, alienating them from their relatives in Japan.

Around the end of the 1980's, these Japanese women in North Korea became an international issue, appearing on the agenda of the talks to normalize North Korea-Japan diplomatic relations. For a short time, these Japanese women were socially recognized. This does not mean material favors, but for a while they harbored hope. However, the issue of diplomatic relations waned, and the Japanese women now live an even poorer life.

[Yun Kyong-min] I am reporter Yun Kyong-min from YTN. Mr. Chang Hae-song, you said North Korea will collapse within three years. What is the basis for your opinion? Mr. Chang Hae-song, you are considered an elite. Do the North Korean elite talk about the possibility of collapse? Do you know if there are any antigovernment organizations?

[Chang] As regards the collapse of the Kim Chong-il regime, as far as I am concerned it will eventually collapse. Why? Among other reasons, the basic problem is that the contradictions between the upper class and general public are growing larger. If I may add to this, I would like to talk about the *chuche* idea. The people are almost disillusioned with the *chuche* idea.

To tell you briefly about the *chuche* idea, Kim Il-song said that the masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses, and they are the ones who propel the revolution and construction. The master of one's destiny is oneself, and the one who cultivates one's destiny is also oneself. In theory, this is a good idea. The people come first above anything. However, the idea also says that the popular masses can defend their independent and creative position and fulfill their role only when they are led by an outstanding leader [*suryong*]. So, the popular masses should be led by an outstanding leader, and the outstanding leader is Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

The people are subordinate to the leader [*suryong*]. If the leader tells them to live, they live; if the leader tells them to die, they die. We follow that idea. Since 1967, we have worked on the establishment of the unitary ideology, but what have we gotten? Our life is worse and the people's economy is almost bankrupt, in other words, in shock. People of my class—intellectual circles—would naturally talk about this. Considering the North Korean system, we cannot openly discuss this. All we could say to very close friends is, what is going on? How can we continue? We say this only to close friends, and not when there are three of us. When there are only two, we talk frankly about the general political situation.

When will the Kim Chong-il regime collapse? I do not have the exact answer. Frankly, the sooner the better. I will then be able to see my family again.

About antigovernment moves, I do not know about any personally. I heard from here and there that, as you may also know, scores of high-ranking officers of the 6th Corps in Chongjin were arrested by the State Security Department in August and September 1995. The State Security Department is in charge of antigovernment, antiparty, and antirevolutionary activities, not theft or burglary. I believe the arrest of scores of officers at one time, and the armed opening [*muryok kaebang*] of the 6th and 7th Corps, implies a form of antistate moves.

A few years ago, a group of graduates from the Soviet Union Military Academy was arrested by the State Security Department, and their families exiled. These are some more antigovernment moves.

[Sin Kyong-min] Mr. Chang, I will ask another question. As a writer and reporter, you must have traveled considerably and had the opportunity to see the miserable living conditions of the people. Recently, North Korean television broadcast many programs on ways to eat wild grass and various fruits. Why were such programs broadcast, and what are the true living conditions of the people? It is known that you came here from North Korea via the PRC and Hong Kong. How many North Koreans have escaped to the PRC and Hong Kong, and what are their living conditions?

[Chang] Even though I did not tell you, you all know what the living conditions of the North Koreans are. You are well aware of their living conditions through those who have defected before me. I would like to point out one thing, then you can reach a conclusion on the actual situation of their living conditions.

The train from (?Sinchon) to Najin is called the No. 37 train. Many people trying to obtain food usually ride this train. It is filled with bags of corn to such a degree that when people get on and off, they cannot use the doorways but have to use windows. There are people even in the restrooms, so people who have to use the restrooms cannot. It is truly disorderly and messy. When I ride that train, I am no different. Even though I am a writer and reporter, I must sit on a bag of corn. I feel humiliated and miserable. There is much talk about such conditions, but I will stop now.

Next is the matter of how many North Koreans escaped and are living in the northeastern region of the PRC. I traveled through this area for about four months. When I was in Heilongjiang Province, I heard that a North Korean bachelor married a Chinese five years his senior and lived at her house as a husband and farm hand. I also heard similar stories about North Koreans living in this region as farm hands. Since I was in hiding, I was not able to meet such people. Therefore, I do not know in detail how many North Koreans escaped to the PRC, but it is a fact that a large number of them are there.

I think you also asked about the process of my defection. On 18 January, I left Pyongyang, arriving in Beijing on 21 January. I traveled here and there for four months, receiving help from many people before arriving in the South.

[Hwang Sang-mu] I am KBS reporter Hwang Sang-mu. I would like to ask Mr. Chang Hae-song a question. It is known that you escaped while covering news on the birth of Kim Chong-il. Can you tell us where Kim Chong-il was born? Also, are there any hobbies or habits of Kim Chong-il that have not been previously reported?

I would like to ask Mr. Chong Kap-yol a question. There were reports that you defected because you were afraid of being reprimanded for receiving only a silver prize at the international invention exhibition in Switzerland. Isn't a silver prize a considerable outcome? How can this be a reason for reproach?

[Chong] I will answer first. As you said, a silver prize is a considerably high prize. How could I defect, abandoning my family, just because I did not win a gold but only a silver prize? Reports that I defected because I was afraid of being reprimanded for receiving a silver prize are not true.

[Chang] Regarding Kim Chong-il's birth, it is the greatest secret in North Korea. If people talk about it, nine out of ten of them will be greatly punished. The general public knows nothing about this. They believe Kim Chong-il was born in the forests of Mt. Paektu because his birth house was built there. I can tell you how I learned the truth about the birth of Kim Chong-il, but if I tell you, the people in the North who informed me will suffer greatly. It is difficult for me to say who I obtained this information from.

I had doubts about the matter when I was in charge of writing about the birth of Kim Chong-il and the anti-Japanese armed struggle. I wrote a serial drama under the title "Recollection of a Fighter." While writing this, I met many anti-Japanese fighters, and had the opportunity to see much material on this subject. Through this process, I learned that the Xiaohaerbaling meeting occurred in August 1940. Following the meeting, all the anti-Japanese guerrilla units were transferred to the Soviet Union. In May 1941, Kim Il-song returned with his unit and carried out guerrilla activities with about 20 men in the northeastern region, which includes Hwaryong, Ando, and Wangchon. In June, the unit was again transferred to the Soviet Union via [words indistinct]. This has a historical basis. At that time, Kim Chong-suk accompanied Kim Il-song.

Kim Chong-il's birthday is 16 February 1942. How could Kim Chong-il have been born at this time at Mt. Paektu? This is illogical, is it not? I should not have tried to find out the truth about this. However, since I had doubts, I learned that Kim Chong-il was born in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union. Even though I knew this, I could not tell anyone.

A colleague of mine, Song Kum-chol, writes very well. While working with him in the same office, I told him. This became a problem. I do not know how, but later Song Kum-chol was arrested by the State Defense Department. During his interrogation, he talked about the matter, and when asked from whom he heard this, he said from me. So, because of this and other

problems, I knew that if I stayed in the North, I would be arrested by the State Defense Department. I also knew that if one goes into the State Defense Department's Management Office, it is no better than Germany's [as heard] Auschwitz concentration camp. Whatever the case, since I cannot help my family, there is nothing I can do, so I decided to defect.

What was your second question?

[Hwang Sang-mu] Are there any habits or unique hobbies of Kim Chong-il that have not been previously known? Do you know anything about this?

[Chang] I do not know much about this. Husbands and wives cannot even talk about such habits and hobbies. Covering the news is carried out among unrelated people. Such talk is impossible. This is all I have to say.

[Chi Chang-nam] I am Chi Chang-nam of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. I would like to ask Mr. Chang a question. What points are North Korea's intellectuals dissatisfied with as regards the ROK's policy toward the North? How do they hope the ROK will carry out its policy toward the North? Recently, North Korea has been making efforts to improve relations with the United States and Japan. What theory is being developed to explain the hostile feelings toward the United States and Japan which North Korea has adhered to?

[Chang] Historically speaking, there are hardly any policies being carried out in the ROK which are supported by the North. It is correct to say the North has opposed every policy of the ROK. In particular, the part the North dislikes most as regards the ROK's recent policy is related to the Kim Il-song issue. The North hopes the ROK will sympathize with the North regarding this issue. However, this is impossible. I believe this is the most fundamental issue.

I also know that North Korea is making various efforts to improve relations with the United States and Japan. From the past until the present, we learned in school about the true aggressive nature of the U.S.-Japanese imperialists. While in the army, we wrote about war vessels and torpedo boats that let us destroy the deep-rooted enemy—U.S. imperialists. It seems that recently the North has become impatient over this matter. Concretely speaking, there is no way for the North to escape from its economic crisis. In the past, East Europe helped the North; but recently, even the PRC, which is just like a big brother, is not in a situation to help. Therefore, since the North has to establish its own economy, the North is reluctantly stretching out its hands to the United States and Japan.

[Reporter makes a comment that cannot be heard]

[Chang] It seems I misunderstood the question. Regarding what opinions the intellectuals in the North have as regards the ROK's policies, this issue is closely related to what we learned and propagandized about. We consider the ROK a colony of the U.S. imperialists. Previous ROK rulers, pardon my language, are regarded as pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese elements. Many of the North's intellectuals think this because they do not know this issue very well. For example, English is widely used in the ROK, correct? Advertisements are all in English, and many people use English when speaking. When viewing this, they think the ROK is part of the United States.

[Kuroda] I am reporter Kuroda from SANKEI SHIMBUN. I would like to ask Mr. Chong Kap-yol several questions. I heard you were born in Takatsuki, Osaka. I was born in Suita, which is next to Osaka. Therefore, we are somewhat related. I would like to ask what was the motive for your defection, and when did you plan to defect? Was your visit to Switzerland your first visit abroad? I also heard that you worked for the (?Meari Company) in Pyongyang. It is my understanding that the (?Meari Company) was established by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan with the money sent from Japan. Was there any connection between you and Japan? And do you have any memories about Takatsuki?

[Chang] I cannot tell you in a word about when I decided to defect to the ROK. I did not feel any particular threat to my life or my position in North Korean society. It was the result of long-developed knowledge that life in that society was impossible. One of the motives for my defection was the social, political, and economic discrimination against North Koreans from Japan. When my father lived in Japan, he was truly devoted to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon]. My father worked as instructed by the vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, whose name I cannot remember. That man was reportedly involved in a spy ring case, which I do not know much about, and accordingly, something went wrong and my father sent my family to North Korea in 1959. In 1965, he was also repatriated to North Korea in connection with this case. However, my father worked at a small complex in Kangso County until he died last year from lung cancer. He was willing to do anything for his fatherland. However, in return he was badly treated and lived painfully for the last 30 years.

[Unidentified moderator] The news conference was originally planned for an hour, but was drawn-out for more than one hour and ten minutes due to reporters' continued questions. During today's news conference,

Mr. Chang Hye-song testified about the structure of the North Korean media by saying the contents of the media have to go through five or six stages of censorship, and thus, press comments are the same in tenor. Saying that even ordinary North Koreans are fed up with the North Korean system, Mr. Chong Kap-yol predicted more defections will continue in the future. In particular, Mr. Chong testified about the miserable living conditions of the North Koreans, and Mr. Chang testified about the poor food situation in North Korea. The vivid testimonies by the two defectors draw keen attention as they discuss the current situation of a dwindling North Korea. This has been live coverage of the news conference by North Korean scientist Chong Kap-yol and drama-writer Chang Hye-song.

ROK: DPRK Reportedly Rewards Those Who Report Defectors

SK1006093096 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
10 Jun 96 p 8

[By reporter Kim Yon-kwang]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a bid to curb the defection of North Koreans to China by way of the Tumen and Yalu Rivers, North Korea has adopted a policy of giving the right to cultivate so-called kitchen gardens to those who report defectors. This was learned on 9 June.

A government official said: "Since autumn last year when the State Security Department took over the responsibility of guarding the border, North Korea has taken strong measures against defectors, such as shooting them to death on the spot, without sending them to detention areas for political criminals after trial." The official then added: "In addition, North Korea gives various rewards to those who report defectors, and the right to cultivate kitchen gardens is one of those rewards."

Kitchen gardens are plowed wasteland near houses on cooperative farms, and people reportedly need to obtain the North Korean authorities' approval to cultivate the land. The same government official also said: "Korean ethnic people in Yanbian whose nationality is North Korean held meetings once or twice a month until last year, but now they hold meetings twice a week."

ROK Expresses 'Regret' Over PRC Resumption of Nuclear Tests

SK0806121596 Seoul YONHAP in English
1207 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP) — South Korea, expressing regret over China's resumption

of nuclear explosion test, called on Beijing to end the nuclear test plan immediately.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman So Tae-won said in a statement issued Saturday evening that it is deeply regretted that China again set off a nuclear explosion test amid increasing international efforts to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty.

China should end the nuclear test plan immediately and partake in the international endeavor to make the world free of nuclear tests, he stressed.

ROK Maritime Police Detain Chinese Fishing Boat 8 Jun

SK0906023596 Seoul YONHAP in English
0228 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taean, South Chungchong Province, June 9 (YONHAP) — A 40-ton-class Chinese fishing boat that allegedly violated South Korean territorial waters was captured at around 00:30 AM Sunday [1530 GMT 8 June], the Taean Maritime Police disclosed.

The fishing boat was found fishing illegally seven miles southwest of Kyokrolbiyol Island off Taean at around 8 PM Saturday, the police said.

The boat, which was escaping toward China defying a halt order, was caught with the aid of naval vessels in open seas 22 miles away from the South Korean territorial waters, according to the police.

With 12 crewmen aboard, the Chinese fishing boat was being towed Sunday morning to the New Chindo port near Taean.

ROK: DPRK Said Shifting From Chuche to Red Flag Philosophy

962C0052A Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Apr 96
pp 216-223

[Article by Kim Song-chol, senior researcher, the Korea National Unification Institute: "From Chuche Ideology to 'Red Flag Philosophy': A Shift of Kim Chong-il's Ruling Ideology"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As the Three Revolutions Teams movement is losing its thrust as a leading practical movement of the chuche ideology, North Korea seems to be groping for a new way out in the "red flag philosophy" and the "three positions theory."

These days, while following reports of the food shortage in North Korea and watching successive defections of North Korean officials, we often wonder how much longer the Pyongyang regime can last. Nonetheless, it

is apparently premature to decide that it is in a critical condition. On 16 February, North Korea celebrated Kim Chong-il's birthday in grand style, suggesting that Pyongyang has nearly completed the groundwork for Kim Chong-il's formal succession to power. In particular, the military, seemingly the main prop of the regime, pledged allegiance to Kim Chong-il in birthday events, vowing to be "bullets and bombs" to defend him.

Ruling Ideology Shifting Incessantly

Now, we cannot help wondering what it is that gets the North Korean system going despite all those difficulties. Of the various factors involved, this article will focus on ideological ones, in particular on signs of an ideological shift since the death of Kim Il-song, as well as on the changes in the chuche ideology since 1980 when Kim Chong-il began exercising real power.

North Korea has been using the banner of the chuche ideology for a long time to justify its oppressive ruling system. What we should not overlook in this respect is the fact that the North Korean ruling ideology has changed many times within the basic framework of the chuche ideology. It is especially important that these changes have been made by Kim Chong-il himself, who is considered the sole elucidator of the chuche ideology in the post-Kim Il-song era. Needless to say, the chuche ideology made its debut in the mid-1950's when Kim Il-song was in the process of consolidating his power. And it is quite natural that it has been modified time and again in conformity to developments at home and abroad, including the groundwork for Kim Chong-il's succession, China's reform and opening programs, the collapse of socialist bloc nations, and the death of Kim Il-song.

Kim Chong-il made his first formal appearance in the political forefront as Kim Il-song's successor in the early 1980's, more precisely through the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in 1980. Two years later, in 1982, he, in a dissertation entitled "On the Chuche Ideology," consolidated and synthesized a variety of themes put forth by Kim Il-song. The dissertation, published in honor of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, cast the logic of "socialism centering on men" in sharp relief, signaling the start of a serious effort opposing Marxism's materialistic interpretation. The same logic had indeed come up in discussions of the importance of consciousness in college teaching materials in the 1970's, but its evolution had stopped short of arguing specifically that men control environment. Meanwhile, Kim Chong-il, by presenting the world view centering on men as the most important theme of the chuche ideology, marked an epoch in North Korea's shifting from the position of "creative application" of Marxism-Leninism,

the position it had adhered to until then, to a "departure" from it.

Departure from Marxism-Leninism Accelerated

With regard to the course of evolution of the North Korean ruling ideology, it was in his 1984 dissertation "On Further Improving the People's Living Standards" that Kim Chong-il's ideological inclination showed a drastic departure from the existing *chuche* ideology, it can be said. In it, he attempted a new interpretation of the economic system. The key point was that North Korea needs what he called a light-industry revolution to improve the living standards of its people so as to be competitive with South Korea's capitalist system.

His perception revealed in the dissertation was different from what had been published in North Korea before then. Kim Chong-il viewed the relationship between North and South Korea not as a mere economic and military feud but as an "economic-system war" between capitalism and socialism. Lurking behind that perception was a defeatist notion from the fact that South Korea's high growth of the 1960's-1970's created a huge gap in the economic power, jeopardizing Pyongyang's propaganda to the North Korean people on the superiority of its system.

So, Kim Chong-il stressed the need to double consumer goods production. He said: "If we try to indoctrinate the people over the empty rice bowls on how good the socialist system is, they can neither be convinced of the system's true superiority nor have socialist patriotism."

Needless to say, in China at the time, reform programs launched by the Deng Xiaoping leadership following the death of Mao Zedong were showing results gradually, with changes spreading from rural areas to urban centers. This development perhaps had a major impact on Kim Chong-il's perception of economic systems.

Anyhow, while the change in his perception was not significant enough to shake the *chuche* ideology to its foundation, it undoubtedly pushed it further away from Marxism-Leninism. That trend became even more evident in his writing in 1987 "Let Us Move Forward Dynamically on the Road to Socialism and Communism Holding Aloft the Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

In it, Kim Chong-il said that in order to inherit and complete the revolution, it is necessary to have a correct understanding of the present-day capitalism, citing its characteristics as follows:

First: Through big multinational businesses in Europe and the United States, capitalist nations have developed a relationship of mutual reliance. This, he said, be-

lieved Lenin's theory about imperialism which predicted fierce rivalries among capitalist nations for control of poor countries. According to Kim Chong-il, multinational businesses led by capitalists of the West, accumulating enormous wealth by the expansion of munitions industries since World War II, had come to cooperate with other capitalist countries economically and technologically.

Second: As many colonial peoples attained independence in the postwar period, capitalist nations enslaved developing peoples politically and economically by the neocolonial method. In other words, Kim Chong-il argued that rich countries and poor peoples developed a relationship of mutual reliance between them, not by market control or exploitation as stated in the Leninist theory but by the relationship of the latter's subordination in return for support of their authoritarian system and technological aid.

Third: Changes occurred in the composition of social classes in capitalist countries in the postwar period, making it difficult to expect a class revolution as predicted by Lenin. Kim Chong-il recognized the fact that the numbers of physical laborers rapidly decreased against the relative increases of technical and mental workers as the result of the developing productivity, namely, technology. In his view, the latter not only became intellectuals as the result of improvement in their cultural levels but also took on bourgeois features ideologically, making the existence of the revolutionary class in the classic sense of the word no longer possible. Evident in this analysis was a departure from the traditional Marxism-Leninism that saw the subject of social change only in the working class. It was a shift to a resemblance of the late Marxism-Leninism, which argued that the center of change had become pluralistic. This is an interesting point.

Rise of the "Korean People No. 1" Doctrine, Its Background

Kim Chong-il's perception of the realities of capitalism was of course based on a sense of crisis viewing the ongoing struggle between capitalism and socialism as a process of containment of the later by the former. In addition to China's reform and opening, the Soviet Union, theretofore the suzerain state of socialism, had launched a sweeping restructuring program called *perestroika* under the leadership of Gorbachev. From these developments, it can be said, Kim Chong-il knew by intuition that the classic socialism is degenerating. This realization led to the aforementioned sense of crisis. At any rate, Kim Chong-il's thinking at the time was something new that could be called a "North Korean-type new thinking." Furthermore, it took the *chuche* ideology out

of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism stage and lifted it onto a new stage overcoming Marxism-Leninism.

Another major change in the *chuche* ideology since the launching of its systematization and transformation by Kim Chong-il in the early 1980's came in the wake of the 1989 collapse of East European socialist bloc nations and the 1991 disintegration of the Soviet Union. This change took two forms: the "Korean people No. 1" doctrine and the "our way of socialism."

Since the *chuche* ideology was evolved as a doctrine based on self-reliance, it was understandable that it inevitably took on a nationalistic taint. But, as for the fact that Kim Chong-il gave it a new wrapping called the "Korean people No. 1" doctrine by asserting that the Korean people are the most superior people in the world, he had his reason. The expression was used for the first time in North Korea in 1986, when no other socialist countries were so tenaciously holding to their closedness and unitary rule as North Korea was. Kim Chong-il wanted to justify the system with assertions that North Korea is different from other socialist countries. Thus, he came up with that grandiose wrapping.

Unfortunately, however, he found the superiority of the Korean people in that they "embodied the *chuche* ideology and created the most superior socialist society under the leadership of the party and the leader." It was a phenomenon in sharp contrast to the known tendency of nationalists to refer to linguistic or cultural characteristics more often than not when discussing their nationalistic excellence. In view of the fact that what North Korea means by *minjok* [nation, people] is none other than the North Korean people subjected to dictatorship, the doctrine can be said to be a very hasty ideological proposition.

"Our Way of Socialism," a Passive, Defensive Concept

With the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 as the turning point, the Korean-people-No.-1 doctrine as a new expression apparently made significant contributions to the complete departure of the *chuche* ideology from Marxism-Leninism. In this connection, among terms Kim Chong-il used to rationalize the unique North Korean system, we cannot skirt one that has been used until recently—"our way of socialism."

In a nutshell, it was meant to say that the process of development of socialism varies by country and that North Korea, therefore, should follow its own path. Lurking behind that concept is a hidden intent of defending the North Korean socialist system. To

that end, he took a position considerably passive and defensive in comparison with his past stance.

At least when Kim Chong-il first used the term "our way of socialism," he avoided making direct references to the collapse of socialist bloc nations. In his 1992 dissertation "Historical Lesson of Socialist Construction and the General Line of Our Party," however, he made specific references to it and, by doing so, struggled to develop a logic justifying "adherence" to the North Korean socialist system amid the rapidly unfolding global changes. Especially, Kim Chong-il, while using the expression of "setbacks of socialism," highlighted North Korea's distinction from other socialist nations through a detailed analysis of the causes of the disintegration of East European states and the Soviet Union, such as the following:

First: They failed to attain social solidarity through ideological indoctrination. Kim Chong-il asserted that, through their dogmatic interpretation of Marxism-Leninism, East European states and the Soviet union tried to find the essence of socialism only in social ownership. As a result, their socialist system attached greater importance to economic factors than to ideological indoctrination; consequently, they failed to achieve social solidarity, he said. Through this explanation, he suggested that the *chuche* ideology, the ideology of North Korea, parted with Marxism-Leninism completely.

Second: They failed to consistently adhere to the basic principles of socialism. By the basic principles, Kim Chong-il meant political and economic socialist systems, including centralization in the economic system, collectivism, and communist party rule. Especially, what Kim Chong-il had in mind was that those reform and opening programs undertaken to overcome economic contradictions in socialism led to the influx of pluralistic elements, the basic features of capitalist system. In his view, pluralism was accompanied by the multiparty system and this led to the fall of the unitary communist-party rule, the attribute of socialist system.

Third: The relationship between East Europe and the former Soviet Union was reliance between the upper and lower, or between the central and peripheral, rather than international solidarity based on independence. This relationship, he explained, produced a pervasive effect, with change of one system spreading to another.

Fourth: The centralized management gave rise to social evils, such as bureaucratism and arrogance, as well as the tendency to fall into administrative ruts. That had been the point Kim Chong-il focused on continuously since the time he was still establishing his unitary rule. The parties in those countries, exceeding their

role of giving policy guidance to the administration, either infringed upon or abused the authority of the administration, he asserted.

In addition to these causes of the collapse of socialism, Kim Chong-il cited "enemies within" as another factor. In other words, he needed to explain who then were the perpetrators directly responsible for the actual process of disintegration. For that explanation, he used the term "enemies within," pointing to those called betrayers of the revolution or renegades. In regard to what he called the enemies within, we can divide them roughly into two categories, the first being some elements of the elite in power and the other undoubtedly intellectuals.

Socialist Constitution, the Epitome of Ideological Change

In short, with the collapse of socialist bloc nations as the turning point, the *chuche* ideology has not only undergone tremendous changes in substance but also ceased to be the "creative application" of Marxism-Leninism that it used to be. In other words, all its Marxist-Leninist-school characteristics completely disappeared, leaving it only with its originalities. This ideological change of North Korea was vividly unveiled in the revised "socialist Constitution" adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly in April 1992. Article 3 of the revised version states: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is guided in its activity by the *chuche* ideology which is the world view centering on men and the revolutionary ideology for realizing the independent stand and attitude for the masses of people." It struck out the phrase in the old version "a creative application of Marxism-Leninism."

At the same time, North Korea pursued the policy of further enhancing the nationalistic color. Kim Il-song, immediately before his death, put his heart and soul into the Tangun tomb excavation project, lifting it to the level of a national cultural legacy preservation program. Since his death, the policy has been carried on in the name of *yuhun* [teachings of the departed]. The fact that Tangun was enshrined as the founder of the nation, along with a massive restoration project, in the North Korean society where Kim Il-song had been the sole object of worship undoubtedly marked one of the biggest changes in the ideological history.

Thus, the *chuche* ideology has continued its theoretical mutations in line with environmental changes at home and abroad, and Kim Chong-il's role in that process was a virtually absolute one. Despite the incessant evolution, the *chuche* ideology could still preserve its overall consistency, with the credit going to the Three Revolutions it had set forth as its practical tasks. The driving force for the Three Revolutions—political, technological, and

cultural—is the Three Revolutions Teams [TRT] organized in the early 1970's. TRT members—composed of college students and graduates, party members, officials of working people's organizations—were sent to local enterprises and cooperative farms to participate in production and oversee management. The TRT movement has played the vanguard role in the proliferation of Kim Il-song's unitary role and the *chuche* ideology, under Kim Chong-il's direct supervision.

"Red Flag Philosophy" & "Three Positions Theory," a New Exit

However, we need to pay attention to the fact that the slogans of the Three Revolutions and the TRT movement as its practical movement seem to have lost much of its clout since Kim Il-song's death. The main reasons for the decline are: with the passage of time, the TRT movement has fallen into bureaucratic ruts; many cases were reported of TRT members playing a leading role in spreading corruption instead of watching for corruption to fulfill their original mission; in consequence, the confidence of Kim Chong-il and the party leadership in the movement has diminished.

As the TRT movement is losing its thrust as a leading practical movement of the *chuche* ideology, North Korea seems to be groping for a new way out in the "red flag philosophy" and the "three positions theory." At the beginning of this year, a "joint editorial of the party, military, and youth papers" (equivalent to the annual New Year's address by Kim Il-song in his lifetime), entitled "Let Us Accelerate the March of the New Year Vigorously Holding Aloft the Red Flag," urged the people to consolidate "our three socialist positions." Earlier, North Korean media enunciated that the "red flag philosophy" is a new revolutionary philosophy presented by Kim Chong-il, and that it is a revolutionary philosophy of *chuche*, a philosophy of wholehearted unity, and a philosophy of faith. The Three Positions as its practical tasks—the politico-ideological, and economic, and military positions—are not identical with the existing Three Revolutions of the *chuche* ideology—ideological, technological, and cultural.

The red flag philosophy was not referred to in any of the five dissertations Kim Chong-il has put out since Kim Il-song's death. These dissertations, considered a vehicle of his guiding principle, were devoted to discussions of the superiority of socialism, the importance of ideological indoctrination, the greatness of Kim Il-song, the succession of the revolutionary spirit, and the role of Chongnyon in Japan respectively. They showed no signs of an effort to present a new ideology to substitute for the *chuche* ideology. The red flag philosophy of course

has put forth no such complex themes as the *chuche* ideology did. So, it is unlikely that it was meant to replace the *chuche* ideology. Nevertheless, we should keep an eye on two points in the future.

The first point is why the red flag—the symbol of revolution, struggle, and combat—had to come up as the symbol of the new ideology at a time when North Korea is seeking a rapprochement with the United States through negotiations over the nuclear weapons issue, and when it is taking pains to develop a Najin-Sonbong free trade zone. It can be interpreted as indicative of a move to infuse revolutionary terms of higher intensity into residents to keep them from lapsing into mental and ideological laxity, in preparation for the imminent launching of a positive policy of openness.

The second point is about the three positions set forth as the practical tasks of the red flag philosophy, of which the military position takes up one whole slot for itself, a fact we need to weigh its significance. Since North Korea is in fact a barrack-life society, it can be viewed as an indication of emphasis placed on the military as North Korea's last fortification.

Still, there is a need to take another look at it in the light of the fact that the position of the military has been enhanced since Kim Il-song's death. The rankings in the hierarchy as revealed at major events since Kim Il-song's death have shown military leaders of the rank of vice marshal between political bureau members (including candidate members) and party secretaries, featuring an important difference from the days Kim Il-song was alive. Therefore, it seems that behind the inclusion of the military as one of the three positions is the military's enhanced status as well as Kim Chong-il's solicitude for the military.

In fact, in socialist states, the military, red color, revolution, and power are concepts turning on the process of association. Mao Zedong believed that a revolution of the highest level means armed struggle and that socialist power is maintained by military power; therefore, he early on put forth the slogan of "Power from the Muzzle." Also, Lin Biao, who rose as Mao's successor during the Cultural Revolution, put his heart and soul into disseminating Mao's revolutionary thought in the whole army with the Little Red Book.

In view of the fact that the four concepts are related by complex dynamics, the enhanced status of the military and the emergence of the red flag philosophy seem to have something to do with a new policy move being contemplated by the core of the North Korean power.

In conclusion, the ruling ideology of the Kim Chong-il era, with 1980 as its starting point, is thus changing to meet environmental requirements, but still remains unchallenged within the basic framework of the *chuche* ideology. Kim Chong-il has taken the *chuche* ideology gradually away from the "creative application of the Marxism-Leninism" position, mobilizing in the process a variety of concepts such as the ideology centering on men, the Korean-people-No.-1 doctrine, and "our style socialism." After Kim Il-song's death, more specifically with 1996 as the turning point, he newly put out the "red flag philosophy." And an examination of the "three positions theory" set forth as its practical tasks, it can be said, indicates that it is of far greater significance than any of the previous changes.

Burma

Burma: Government Daily Comments on Western Media

BK0706091196 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 7 Jun 96 p 5

[Article by Tekkatho Myat Thu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mass media cover works of communications among people, between one and many, between many and many, between an organization and masses, between the government and the people. They include newspapers, news journals, news magazines, magazines, books, radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, films, theatre and other performing arts.

Obstructions to the mass media are illiteracy, linguistic barriers, failure to present news correctly, disseminating rumours, blacking out news. That is why efforts are made in many countries to combat illiteracy. Myanmar [Burma] Naing Ngan is a country that has at one time won an award of the UNESCO of the United Nations for its endeavours for literacy.

In Myanmar Naing-Ngan, there are newspapers, journals and magazines published in Myanmar [Burmese] language; there are radio and TV broadcasts in Myanmar language; there are also publications and broadcasts in language of the national races; there are also newspapers and books, radio and TV broadcasts in English language for those who read English and foreigners. They all disseminate true facts; so it can be said Myanmar Naing Ngan's mass media are honest and truthful.

Mass media from the West bloc, abusing their being fully well equipped, got into the habit of being untruthful, especially all along during the period of propaganda battles of Cold War between the capitalist West and the socialist East, trying to get the better of one another, resorting to devious ways to get the upper hand in propaganda.

East European socialist countries under the leadership of the Soviet Union had held that newspapers must propagandise, act as links between the people and party, between the people and the government, must be partial in favour of socialism when there was a vying of system in favour of the classes of workers and peasantry, when there was vying of these classes and the capitalist class, and must incorporate views and comments in the news. The capitalist West bloc held that news must be presented impartially, without incorporation of views and comments.

The socialist bloc relied on State-owned newspapers, State-owned radio broadcasting and State-owned television broadcasting. The capitalist bloc was for freedom of private enterprise and they scarcely had State-owned

newspapers but they had government-owned radio or TV broadcasting works.

Governments and politicians of Western capitalist countries in unison accepted only the capitalist economic system, and so were one with owners of newspapers, radio and broadcasting works. They did not permit communists and socialists who opposed capitalism to flourish in their countries. So only capitalists could have their way.

In the United States of America, there are only the Democratic Party and the Republican Party mainly contending each other. Both these parties are capitalist parties. In England, the Conservative Party accepts only capitalism; the Labour Party claimed to be for socialism but after successive defeats in the elections it renounced socialism.

As newspapers, radio and TV broadcasting came to earn immense revenues from commercial advertisements and became highly profitable as they gained increasing readers, listeners or viewers, big capitalists came to make investments in the mass media. And as they could build up political influence through them, they came to monopolise them more.

In the realms of American media, newspapers, journals and magazines such as TIME, LIFE, LOOK, FORTUNE, MERCURY, NEWSWEEK, NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, READERS DIGEST, etc., broadcasting works such as NBC, ABC, CNN, etc. are owned by big capitalist groups such as DuPont, Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller, etc. and companies such as General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Standard Oil, American Rubber, American Telephone, American Steel Corporation, etc.

In England, too, DAILY HERALD, DAILY MIRROR, DAILY SKETCH, DAILY TELEGRAPH, MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, TRIBUNE, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, etc., are owned by Iron and Steel group, Unilevers Combine, ICI, Vickers Armstrong, and other such cartels, trusts, and monopol media tycoons.

Canada-born British media tycoon Roy Thompson (Lord Thompson) has the monopoly of 12 newspapers including the TIMES, and SUNDAY TIMES. He also owns many newspapers in Canada, New Zealand, United States of America, Thailand and Hong Kong. There are also newspapers owned by him in Nigeria, Trinidad, Nyasaland, Liberia, and other African countries.

In the hands of the International Publishing Corporation (IPC) group led by Mr Cecil King are about 200 newspapers, journals and magazines. It also bought the DAILY HERALD from its owner Labour Party and

brought it out as THE SUM. It was in the nature of not letting any newspaper in the hands of the Labour Party that professed socialism. The IPC also owned some newspapers in Nigeria, Trinidad, Sierra Leone, British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, Ghana, etc.

In England, too, there are also many newspapers in the hands of media tycoons such as Beaverbrook Kingsley, Rothmeyer, Kim Rose the Great, Lord Northcliffe, etc. In Germany too media tycoons and big capitalist companies own a large number of newspapers. In Japan, too, the majority of shares in the ASAHI newspaper are owned by Murayama and Ueno family members. They also own radio and TV broadcasting works in addition to other big commercial enterprises. MAINICHI newspaper is owned by Chikau Honda, Ataru Kobayashi and Hara big businesses. YOMIURI newspaper is owned by Matsuta Yoshiriki. He owns two TV companies.

As big capitalists owned the media in the Western capitalist group, they thrust them into the hands of West bloc politicians to use as they like in the Cold War, to boost capitalism and uproot socialism.

The capitalists from the West bloc blatantly practised colonialism and monopoly capitalism at one time, trying to get raw materials cheaply, hiring labour forces at low rates and raising the prices of their finished products. As the world no longer tolerates colonialism, it is no longer possible to wage war and occupy a country. So they endeavour to practice new form of colonialism, installing puppet governments in the country and carry on with their exploitation and blood-sucking.

The West bloc has entrusted the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with the job of perpetrating such acts as those to manipulate the countries by means of the neocolonialism. The CIA is empowered to take such measures as running propaganda works to toppling foreign governments. Not so few were leaders of the countries assassinated and governments of countries brought down at the hands of the CIA. The CIA hides under the cloak of diplomats at their embassies in the various countries. There are CIA agents amidst embassy staffs at various levels. Sometimes they penetrate at the ambassador level as well.

The book titled "Who's Who in CIA" compiled and published in 1964 in East Germany gave over 3,000 names of CIA officers serving at embassies in over 120 countries. Up to 1964, over 40 CIA agents had come and worked clandestinely in Myanmar Naing-Ngan. The name of Ambassador Burton Levin can be found in that book.

Today, the CIA is present in the form of managers and the like in international business, and have come

to wear the cloak of media personnel, which is more effective than the cloak of diplomats. Also with such tactics as payrolling the media personnel already in the profession and pressuring them with the policy of the media owners, the neo-colonialists came to make use of them more masterfully.

In the Cold War, the east socialist bloc got defeated and the Soviet Union collapsed. Western media people who previously professed impartiality, fairness and accuracy of the news become partial today. They are writing and broadcasting unfairly and incorrectly. In 1976 the Soviet Union expelled American journalists spying for the CIA. Some media organisations in America protested against the use of journalists for the CIA. George Bush, director of CIA at that time (who became American President from 1988 to 1992) blatantly declared that the CIA would just go on using journalists for spying.

BBC broadcasting service in England is a private corporation but the Home Office has right to intervene in controversial political broadcasts. Twelve administrators of BBC are nominated by the Government of Britain and approved by the Queen of England. Former British Intelligence Officer J. Hale who became adviser at the BCC taught that broadcasting could instantly reach out to all over the world, the broadcast could not be stopped by any government of a country, and whatever they wanted could be broadcast to that country; and so broadcasting must be used as a political weapon. Since then the BBC has been broadcasting so and interfering in internal affairs of various countries.

Every time a country concerned complains to the British Government to have action taken against BBC broadcast, invariably there is evasion with the assertion that BBC is not government-owned but a private enterprise. Yet the British Government has issued directives to the BBC not to broadcast news of IRA [Irish Republican Army] struggling for independence of Ireland and news about books exposing the inner stories of British intelligence service and the BBC has to obey. And when the BBC broadcasts are jammed by some countries, the British Government protested.

American broadcasting service VOA is set up and controlled by the American Information Department. Right-extremist capitalist Santa Fe group and CIA have the power to manipulate it politically. BBC and VOA appoint those who do not want or oppose their own government in the country concerned. Santa Fe group and CIA founded Radio Jose Marti and TV Marti to meddle in Latin American countries including Cuba, Radio Liberty to attack the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe in Germany to attack and bring down East European countries. Expenditures for these broadcasting

stations are borne from the government budget with the approval of the American Congress.

When they moved to shift Radio Free Europe to Asian region as Radio Free Asia, China objected. The satellite-transmitted Star TV is procured and owned by Australian media tycoon Rupert Murdoch. Star TV and CNN are making broadcasts to the liking of CIA for the new form of colonialism. They have come to meddle in internal affairs of Myanmar as well.

American CIA has the habit of setting up broadcasting stations for runaways from the various countries and giving training to the runaways, opposition activists and axe-handles from inside the country as freedom fighters, democracy fighters and human rights fighters. CIA-harnessed, CIA-dispatched foreign journalists and CIA's in the guise of journalists enter numerous countries, gather and write news with negative views.

Turning blind eyes to the success of market-oriented economic system making progress in Myanmar Naing-Ngan, they are sending out only the news they want. In the 1950's, AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] government arrested Dr Seagrave who was in the cloak of a doctor on charges of aiding the insurgency. The correspondent of American TIME magazine in Yangon [Rangoon] (Saya Tet Toe) sent out the correct news. TIME did not use that dispatch but sent a man from there to fabricate and send out reports that Myanmar Government acted unjustifiably.

At a press conference of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] Information Committee, Myanmar correspondents of BBC (U Maung Muang) and of VOA (U Kyaw Nyein) once spoke out that they did send out correct news but BBC and VOA changed them as they liked. Those persons later quit the BBC and VOA, it is remembered.

A veteran politician and writer friend of mine once told me how he met an American journalist at a reception. That American journalist asked if it was not true that all the people in Myanmar Naing-Ngan had a high esteem of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. A Myanmar who was nearby replied "yes". That American journalist turned to my friend, the veteran politician and writer, and asked again if it was not true that the Myanmar people unreservedly liked and supported Daw Suu Kyi. My friend explained thus:

"Just now you arrived in Yangon and already you are confirming this point by yourself, are you? How many farmers in the countryside, workers, service personnel, businessmen, school teachers, student youths, lawyers, intelligentsia in the city have you already met? Have you

asked them? We Myanmar people are not well disposed towards a Britisher's wife as a leader of the country."

At that, the American journalist whined "Is Daw Aung San Suu Kyi married to a Britisher? I did not know that!"

Journalists from the West were not sensible enough to know they should get news of mass demonstrations supporting the constructive works being done throughout the country, denouncing the destructive elements. They did not seek or write those news. They go running to get news of roadside talk attended by two or three thousand on Saturday and Sunday on the University Avenue, though, and write as if the entire people (all the over fifty million) are coming out there in support.

I myself came into the media world in 1957 as a reporter. In my career as reporter and editor for three or four decades, I have never once falsified news. I have never done anything to harm the interests of newspaper reading people. Leaving out things good about a government or a country and writing and broadcasting falsities to disparage it to one's own heart's content is not democracy. Neither is it human right. Nor is it freedom of the press. It is simply interference in internal affairs of another country with intent to subjugate it under colonialism, I firmly say.

It is not necessary to pay heed to any outcry, threat, flattery and lies of newspapers, journals, magazines, radio and TV broadcasts of the West utterly lacking in integrity. In the West they go the way of making their publications sell well by appealing to the carnal desires of people with sensational pictures. One degrading itself to such enticement is called yellow journalism. The acts of the media of the West, blacking out the true news, and blowing out smoke to cause suffocation with falsities, is called black journalism. They are elements utterly untrustworthy.

Neither yellow journalism nor black journalism is pure and clean journalism. With sincerity I am apprehensive that those who called themselves politicians relying on the media of the West that is devoid of sincerity will become yellow politicians and black politicians. May one and all get out of the overshadowing influences of CIA, colonialists, and the media of the West bankrupt in integrity.

Burma: NLD Warned Not To Draft Constitution

BK0706110796 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 7 Jun 96 p 3

[Article by Byatti: "Not Satisfied Dear Love, Let's Begin From Start"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] To tell the bare truth, Myanmar Naing-Ngan [Burma] has experienced a complete change. There are different kinds of changes. The changes experienced now can be firmly remarked as good and progressive ones. However, the democracy sayagyis [masters] and sayamagyis [female teachers] who tell fortunes with cowries and are descendants of Devadat [the apostate monk who defied Lord Buddha] are afraid to tell the truth so much so that they even criticize the Lord of Nats [celestial beings], who had assumed the form of a buffalo that its horns are spread out.

The existing Government, which is the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw) [Defense Services] Government, is making allround efforts unwaveringly and without hesitation in keeping with the times to fulfil all the needs of the country for it to become a new developed modern nation which would practise democratic system. Although there is no need to use ladder to get to the moon or the universe, there is still the need of a ladder to climb up a house. Just as it is impossible to get to the moon or the universe by putting up a ladder so also it is impossible to climb a house using rocket power. It is now realized that they are so stupid that they cannot understand this simple reasoning.

Instant democracy cannot be obtained just by slinging on the pasoe [male sarong] and girding of woman's apparel and uttering mystic words. The most fundamental thing is for the country to have a firm and strong economy. Then only will it be possible for the people residing in the country to meet their food, clothing and shelter needs proportionately. As long as the food, clothing and shelter needs of individual persons are fulfilled proportionately, the moral character of individual persons will become good and proper. Once the people become morally good, they will be able to abide by the disciplines, become duty-conscious and law-abiding persons. Then only will the democratic procedures, which have been prescribed and accepted to suit the natural conditions and traditions and culture of the country, become alive.

Today, those of the ages beginning from infancy to dotage who can say democracy in a lisping sound are still attached to their bad habits where common sense is concerned. Even the majority of the old Thakins [nationalists] who say that they had risked their lives for

the country's independence have changed their colour with the times. They have changed their concepts. There are still some of them who have taken the correct stand but very rare.

Some old patriots, who proclaimed themselves to be patriotic revolutionaries and shouting out aloud also took the same footsteps. Some of the old patriots who are talking big while kneeling down as persons in-waiting in front of the woman [referring to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi], who had not even come out of the womb of her mother during the fascist resistance, have changed their colour and manner of speech.

It is an undeniable fact that among the dignitaries of dotage age who, throughout the eras of Revolutionary Council and Lanzin Party [Burma Socialist Program Party] including the AFPFL [Anti Fascists People's Freedom League] and Pa Hta Sa [Pyidaungzu Asoeya — Union Government] eras, remained quiet and scraped all kinds of privileges they could get are now shouting democracy after democracy have now taken up the easy life of the politicians which needs no investments.

In making efforts to do away with such bad habits, preventing the inheritance of such habits to the new generations, accepting of this as customary and regarding it as the correct procedure, it cannot be done like curing the people of piles by a medical practitioner who calls out one patient after another for treatment.

It must be done by choosing and treading on the correct path of organizing and training, giving education and leading them by the hands if necessary. Time will have to be taken to get on to this path in accordance with ancient traditions, according to accepted religious trends and suitable to Myanmar [Burmese] traditions and customs.

It would be totally unnatural to climb the stairs two or three steps at a time to get on top in a hurry. Climbing the stairs one by one is the proper way to get to the destination. Otherwise, if runs up the stairs in haste, one is liable to get a broken head or a broken knee.

The Tatmadaw leaders who are today leading the State are imbued with leadership skills, and well experienced in administrative and management tasks. Hence, in changing over from one system to another there are situations when prompt measures have to be taken day and night without wasting time, while at times steps can be taken by taking time. This cannot be done by digging the well and wanting to drink clean water at once.

As the political, economic and social affairs are the main backbones of a country, they are to be implemented by prescribing political objectives, economic objectives and social objectives and in a way they are the new strengths

for building a new State. As steps are being taken with firm and precise objectives, the entire public with firm faith and trust are unitedly joining hands in them. The mass rallies, which are being held to denounce the members of destructive gangs who boldly emerged, are solemn proof of people's unity.

At present, there is no State Constitution in Myanmar Naing-Ngan. The Tatmadaw Government has the right to exist although there is no State Constitution. It is a legal government according to law. Then, why is it that a path has been laid and being implemented for the emergence of the State Constitution? It is quite clear. It is because there is no desire to hold on to State power for a long time. Not because it want to gain power for oneself.

It is the duty of all citizens for the emergence of the State Constitution which is as important as life itself for the State. That is why the National Convention is being held to enable the people of all strata, all national races and representatives of various political parties to lay down the fundamental principles for writing the State Constitution in peace of body and mind. The drafting of the State Constitution is not being done by the State Law and Order Restoration Council. It is only the various people's representatives who are doing it.

After refusing to accept these conditions and for the sake of a single person and a single party, they have openly turned their backs from remaining as people's representatives, it is now learnt a problem has arisen that the single party write the Constitution at will. What is the reason?

A political party is a part of the public. The people of Myanmar had suffered enough due to the single party system of doing whatever it liked. An illegal woman leader who is using the name of the National League for Democracy [NLD] and misusing the party now wants to draw up the State Constitution by a single party according to its own wishes. This not only amounts to challenging the exercising of power by the existing Government but also insulting the public. Moreover, it also leads to not recognizing other legally existing political parties.

If it continues to act in this manner, the party which places in the fore its own affairs and its members their own self-interests and continues to depend on foreign countries, these acts will affect the path laid down by the States. More and more time will be wasted and will turn to the situation in which the destination of golden city will get farther and farther away. In this situation the real culprit is none other than the group which is acting according to its own whims.

The KNPP [Karen National Progressive Party] group which gave democracy as an excuse with narrow outlook, getting easy money and enjoyed existing as the followers of others, once wrote down the State Constitution on torn piece of paper. The Constitution written by this organization, which lived only on banana stems and bamboo shoots and not all of its members had ever been to Loikaw, was entirely useless for all of Myanmar. The DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma], in competition with others, under the scheme of the former expatriates got up and wrote the Constitution. It referred to the 1947 and mainly based on federalism. Leave alone using it, an agreement could not be reached even within the DAB itself. There was political infighting. Then again, the NCGUB [National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma], a big gang of absconders began writing using high and mighty words and called it the Constitution. As this was written to the liking of sayagyi Mya [Gen. Bo Mya, leader of the Karen National Union] even a split gang like Moe Thee Zun [leader of one of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front factions] gang did not accept it. Now also, the National League for Democracy had made an official announcement that it will write according to its own wishes. According to inside news there is disagreement within the party, it is learnt. These people are being pushed out as persons being organized by the State Law and Order Restoration Council. If they continue to depend on foreign countries and fail to realize that they are wrong, the National League for Democracy without putting an application will automatically get into the same category as that of KNPP, DAB, and NCGUB. It is necessary to realize this.

If it gets into that situation, it is bound to become an unlawful association without fail. When it becomes an unlawful association, then members of unlawful association will not be called in for questioning at the guesthouses as recently done and given clean white bed sheets and rows of beds and treated as guests of honour. There will be no one to serve them with Army rum thinking it would be jolly good to drink Army rum in the cool evening, nor will they be served early morning with warm glutinous rice, monhinga [rice noodle and fish curry] and tea. They will neither reach the stage of washing their hands and eating from plates. They will only hear the cries of birds and crows and the whistle of the train at life's university in Insein Jail and eat according to pattern and write treatise on the four weird acts.

The belief that a politician being sent to prison is like reordinating a monk, is those of silly and foolish person as proven by a spouse who has to go through the trouble

of going to a pawn-shop to pawn her earrings to be able to go and see her husband at the jail. No matter how much big talks they give, those, who even deny the truth and fate but have experienced the life in prison know best.

When the situation reaches this stage, then it will surely turn out to be like the song sung by Kaiser "Ma Kyay Naibu Achityai Tikka Pyansa Mai" [If You Are Not Happy, Let's Start All Over Again].

Burma: Opposition Statement Warns of 'Turmoil'

*BK0706115096 Hong Kong AFP in English
1134 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BANGKOK, June 7 (AFP) — A Burmese opposition group warned Friday that the military government's mounting restrictions on Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) threatened to throw the country into turmoil.

Ending the weekly gatherings of supporters outside Aung San Suu Kyi's Rangoon residence would demonstrate that her freedom was restricted and that the people were denied basic human rights, the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) said.

"SLORC will not tolerate the Burmese people practicing their fundamental rights in case it could threaten the SLORC's consolidation of state power," an ABSDF statement said, referring to the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council.

NLD officials said Thursday that the authorities had informed the party of a decision to stop the public meetings, at which thousands of admirers have gathered each weekend since Aung San Suu Kyi's release last July from six years of house arrest.

State officials have not confirmed the ban, but warned the party through the official press Friday that if it continued pushing for an alternative constitution it could be banned and subject to mass arrests.

The ABSDF statement deplored the SLORC's tactics and its refusal to enter a dialogue with the democratic forces led by Aung San Suu Kyi.

"(If the SLORC continues ignoring) the calls of the Burmese people and maneuvering to consolidate their power (the junta will) plunge Burma into more political turmoil," it said.

The group called on those inside the country to resist the junta and for the international community not to turn a blind eye to the SLORC's oppression.

The ABSDF was formed by former students who have fled Rangoon since the current military government took

power in 1988 into exile and to rebel-held territory near the country's borders.

Burma: SLORC Issues Law To Restrain Opposition

*BK0706171596 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network
in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] on 7 June 1996 issued Law No. 5/96 to protect the its stable, peaceful, and systematic transfer of state responsibility and the successful implementation of National Convention tasks from disruption and opposition.

The following is full text of the law:

The Defense Services has protected and safeguarded the state and people's interests whenever there is a disturbance that affects national consolidation in the state and perpetuation of national sovereignty. Similarly, it has also timely prevented the danger of disintegration of the state that occurred in 1988. Since it has assumed state responsibility, the SLORC Defense Services has established the stability of the state, community peace and tranquility, the prevalence of law and order, and national consolidation. Moreover, it has been laying down basic foundations for the emergence of a genuine multiparty democratic system and a stable, peaceful, systematic transfer of state responsibility. By laying down the political, economic, and social objectives, the SLORC, with all its efforts, has been striving together with the national races and people to build a peaceful, tranquil, modern and developed nation. At the same, to write and prescribe a firm and enduring state constitution, the SLORC has formed the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC] and given it responsibility. It has been successfully holding the National Convention that includes delegates from all strata from all over the country to prescribe the basic principles and detailed basic principles that are to be enshrined in the state constitution. It has been realized that people, who do not desire the progress and development of the country and who rely on the foreign countries, are engaging in activities that will affect the stability of the state, community peace and tranquility, the prevalence of law and order, and national consolidation. Moreover, it has also been realized that they are disrupting the tasks of the National Convention; belittling the National Convention and causing misunderstanding among the people they are instigating, preaching, and writing and distributing materials. These acts constitute a hindrance to the emergence of genuine multiparty democratic system in the country and the stable, peaceful, systematic transfer of state responsibility. That is why, the SLORC has issued the following law to protect the stable, peaceful, and

systematic transfer of state responsibility; the successful implementation of the National Convention tasks; and the establishment of a peaceful, tranquil, modern and developed nation from hindrance, disruption, and opposition.

Chapter 1
Name and Meaning
Section 1

This law shall be called the law to protect the stable, peaceful, systematic transfer of state responsibility and the successful implementation of National Convention tasks free from disruption and opposition.

Section 2
The following terms in this law carry the meaning as follows:
Subsection A

The National Convention means the National Convention convened by the NCCC, which was formed in accordance with the SLORC's Order No.13/92 dated 2 October 1992.

Subsection B

The tasks of the National Convention means the tasks being implemented by the National Convention.

Subsection C

The organization means the organization that is formed and comprising people, and all groups and organizations under this organization. The organization also includes the registered political parties that have been registered in accordance with the registration of political parties.

Chapter 2
Prohibitions
Section 3

No one or no organization is allowed to directly or indirectly violate either of the following prohibitions.

Subsection A

Instigating, protesting, preaching, saying [things] or writing and distributing materials to disrupt and deteriorate the stability of the state, community peace and tranquility, and prevalence of law and order.

Subsection B

Instigating, preaching, saying [things] or writing and distributing materials to affect and destroy the national consolidation.

Subsection C

Disrupting, destroying, hindering, instigating, preaching, saying [things] or writing and distributing materials to affect, destroy, and belittle the tasks being implemented at the National Convention, which is being held for the emergence of firm and enduring constitution, and to cause misunderstanding among the people.

Subsection D

Implementing tasks of the National Convention; or drawing up or writing and distributing the state constitution with no legal authorization.

Subsection E

Attempting or collaborating to violate one of the above-mentioned prohibitions.

Chapter 3
Punishment
Section 4

Whoever is convicted of violating the prohibitions mentioned in Section 3, that person shall be sentenced to minimum of three years and maximum of 20 years in jail and may be subjected to fines.

Section 5

If any organization or person violates the prohibitions mentioned in Section 3 at the direction or assistance from any organizations, that organization or organizations shall be:

Subsection A
Banned for a limited period.
Subsection B
Disbanded, or
Subsection C
Shall become an illegal organization.
Section 6

Cash and properties of the organization charged in Section 5 shall be confiscated as state property.

Chapter 4
General
Section 7

The cabinet's approval shall be sought to file a case against [any persons or organizations] in accordance with Section 3 of this law.

Section 8

The Ministry of Home Affairs, with the cabinet's approval, shall take action against [any persons or organizations] according to Section 5 and Section 6 of this law.

Section 9

The Ministry of Home Affairs, with the cabinet's approval, shall promulgate the necessary orders and directives of this law.

Signed: Senior General Than Shwe, chairman of the SLORC

Burma: Military Authorizes Ban Against Aung San Suu Kyi's Party

BK0706172096 Hong Kong AFP in English
1500 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, June 7 (AFP) — Burma's military government has issued an order authorizing the Home Ministry to ban Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) and imprison its members, state-run Radio Rangoon reported Friday.

The order, signed by Senior General Than Shwe, gives the ministry power to ban any organization violating laws against unlawful gatherings or obstructing the development of a constitution through the government's National Convention, the report said.

Effective immediately, members of a banned organization could be given prison sentences of five-to-20 years (eds: correct) and fines if found guilty of encouraging or instigating activities which "adversely affect the national interest," it said.

Thousands of supporters have gathered outside Aung San Suu Kyi's residence every weekend since she was freed last July from six years of house arrest, despite a prohibition on gatherings of more than five people for political purposes.

The NLD was told on Thursday that the party would be banned if it went ahead with a resolution adopted at a party congress last week to draft an alternative constitution and continued to hold the public meetings.

NLD officials said they would go ahead with the meetings this weekend despite the threats.

Burma: Tin U Says SLORC 'Will Not Tolerate' Destructive Activities

BK0806161396 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network
in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The opening of Thanmyanthu All Bus Lines Control Committee and a ceremony to present cash assistance to war veterans who lost their limbs and sights for the country was held on Kyaunggyi Road in Kemmendine Township this morning. Lieutenant General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and Army chief of staff, attended the ceremonies and delivered an ad-

dress. [passage omitted on opening ceremony] In his address, SLORC Secretary-2 Lt. Gen. Tin U said the all bus lines control committee has been opened under the supervision of the Defense Ministry's Directorate of Resettlement to guarantee the long-term welfare of disabled war veterans. This committee has been inaugurated with good intentions, therefore, it is necessary for the people in charge to carry out their functions systematically. [passage omitted on sacrifices and welfare of Defense Services personnel] Today, the SLORC is building a modern and developed nation. The prevalence of peace and tranquility is essential in building a modern and developed nation. By laying down objectives, the SLORC is striving for the prevalence of peace and tranquility in the country. It is working for the prevalence of peace and tranquility with a constructive view. It is necessary for the people to understand the difference between constructive and destructive views. We are working for the betterment of the country, but today one can see that destructive activities are being carried out to disintegrate the country. We will not tolerate their activities gradually hurting us [ta phye phye hti par labaka theekhan naing mee mahoke kyaung]. People will also not tolerate it. That is why, nowadays mass rallies are being held to support the SLORC's constructive works and to denounce destructionists. Everyone knows that people are denouncing destructionists and expressing their desires and views at mass rallies. In conclusion, he said it is necessary for the Thanmyanthu All Bus Lines Control Committee to work in unity for the committee's progress and to participate in the work for the prevalence of peace and tranquility in the state and for the emergence of a modern and developed nation. [passage omitted on briefing by responsible personnel of the committee and presentation of cash to disabled war veterans]

Burma: Article Questions Suu Kyi's 'Patriotism'

BK0806103096 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF
MYANMAR in English 8 Jun 96 p 5

[Article by Myat Min Han (Bogale)]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] I had heard of the saying about "committing dacoity at the river ferry point taking cover of the shade of a phothudaw (a white-robed acolyte of a holy one)" but I had not pondered over it with any seriousness. Now I am clearly seeing the truth of it in reality.

Phothudaw is one who is pure of mind with integrity, and one who is "committing dacoity at the river ferry point taking cover of the phothudaw" is Mrs Michael Aris alias Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Spreading the mat while there was alarm at the pwe [public entertainment

show open to all] during the 8-8-88 disturbances, Mrs Michael Aris came to the forefront of the people with her bravado.

All of us people had taken interest and thought highly of her as offspring of the national leader who sacrificed his life while struggling to be free from British colonialism.

During the disturbances, she had exhorted the people to be disciplined and united and said she was standing on the side of the people and that she would not set up a party and do politics.

But when the State Law and Order Restoration Council permitted formation of parties, Mrs Michael Aris, assuming the post of the big general secretary, led the National League for Democracy and climbed onto the political stage.

There was a reason why Ma [Miss] Su had the chance to become the general secretary of the National League for Democracy and carry on with it, even though she was never involved in political or social activities before. Just after the disturbances, the big princes of politics behind the political stage were wanting a presentable daredevil and it coincided with a time Ma [Miss] Su wanted to be a hero. Making it known she was available if they wanted to use her as she was presentable, and thus they pushed her onto the political stage. So she got onto the political stage.

We young people had kept watch constantly on Ma Su as she led the National League for Democracy. Why we took special interest was because Myanmar [Burmese] people from Myanmar Naing-Ngan [Burma] have the tradition of upholding one's own lineage, culture, customs and moral integrity. Myanmar people of Myanmar Naing-Ngan have a tradition of living under the influence of the reputation of our parents and valuing one's lineage.

For instance, look at the family of Shweman U Tin Maung who had served the people with his mastery of the arts of the theatre. His sons U Nyunt Win, Ko Win Bo, Ko Sunn Win, Ko Chan Tha had inherited the talents in the arts of the theatre from him and had tried their best to uphold the father's tradition of serving the people. They are unable to be as good as their father but all love them, with none blaming them, all young and old patronising them right up to this day. Likewise the people and accepted Mrs Michael Aris when she spread the mat while there was alarm at the pwe [public entertainment show open to all], because the cheek was shiny from the lustre of the diamond earstuds.

Mrs Michael Aris who had said she regarded the people as parents, that she would make sacrifices in the forefront for the sake of the people, and that she

know politics of Myanmar very well had however no connection whatsoever with Myanmar Naing-Ngan for over 20 years; she did not even come back regularly once a year to commemorate the day her father was fallen on July 19. That itself is the answer to the question whether she had regard for the Myanmar people or not.

Mrs Michael Aris herself would know how much her father had hated foreigners who enslaved and insulted Myanmar Naing-Ngan by means of colonialism.

However, as it was seen that Mrs Michael Aris, a Bamar [Burmese] woman born in Myanmar, had no wish to preserve one's own lineage due to lack of patriotism, it shows she has in her own blood no real love for her lineage.

A race is obliterated, not when engulfed by the earth, but when swallowed up by people.

In Myanmar ways, there are responsibilities of sons and daughters. One of them is to preserve one's own lineage — one's race, religion and sasana [teachings]. If one loves one's own race, one must have the will to preserve one's own lineage.

When asked why she married alien Michael Aris at a discussion when visiting our township once, she had furiously replied "You can't say I am not patriotic just because I married a foreigner. How would it be if you were in my place? You would have done as I did." To Mrs Michael Aris' explanation, an old woman selling betel quids at the roadside said "I am a Bamar and I cannot live without eating rice, I cannot relish anything said in their tongue that is not Myanmar. I cannot live in an alien land, I will never marry an alien, no matter how wealthy I cannot leave the Shwedagon."

In truth, there are sayings that customs pass on to close ones, and there must be vinayas [disciplines] for the sangha [order of Buddhist monks], fencing for the village and discipline for a race, and it is clear as an elephant going about in the rice field, she had breached the discipline of the race and its culture and customs.

How can there be patriotism when she had not, with patriotic spirit, upheld the principle of preserving own's race and lineage?

So National League for Democracy general secretary Mrs Michael Aris went on acting individualistically with the National League for Democracy and goes organizing in the whole country, unswervingly as directed by United States Ambassador to United Nations Madeline Albright and American Representative Solarz, and as cued by BBC, VOA and AIR broadcasting services.

Mrs Michael Aris who had become alienated from Myanmar did not know Myanmar's historical course,

political development, the situation under parliamentary democracy, the movement of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, nor did she know the history of the Burma Communist Party or the experiences and the guiles of old politicians or the struggles the feelings, the maturity, the concepts of farmers, workers, intelligentsia and intellectuals of Myanmar, or the political, military experiences and views of the people of Myanmar. Least, she has no feeling and knowing of the natural conditions and agriculture of Myanmar even.

When she got onto the political stage without having any experience in any movement, she was unable to perform Bamar dance with proper movements of head, waist, hands and feet; so, true to her being a puppet of the masters from outside, she made her first political moves with crazy dancing of the Western dances.

Then came the demand to hand over power to the National League for Democracy that won the highest votes, all the time mouthing democracy. Openly saying words to divide the Tatmadaw [Defense Services] and turn the people against the Tatmadaw that is keeping control of the situation of the State, she endeavoured to sow discord within the Tatmadaw saying it deterred democracy.

When 158 parties led by U Nu met and discussed with Mrs. Michael Aris for forging unity, the discussion broke down because she said the National League for Democracy had 33 parties in it; that her organizational success was greater than that of her father Boygyoke [General] Aung San; that she was better; and that if other parties, wanted to join with hers, they would not be accepted as equals but permitted to exist as subordinate parties. Thakin Nu, a former political leader with tradition and experience, and his group broke off the talks because of Mrs. Michael Aris brittle, high-handed and haughty talk. I came to know of it when we youths chanced to see, in secret, the videotapes that made their rounds and arrived in our town.

All that showed Mrs. Michael Aris' conceit, her feet not touching the ground. If she really had the will to do good for the country after founding the party, she could have adopted a broad-minded attitude for unity to lead the country, but on the contrary she had, with autarchic thought only for herself and her party and eagerness to get power alone, opposed the unity of parties.

Parliamentary democracy means the three sovereign powers getting into the hands of the leader of the party that gets the highest number of MP's elected in the elections.

Just because a party becoming the strongest for getting the highest number of MP's elected in the elections just

because the majority are in unison, they cannot read Ee [Transliteration of Burmese word "this"] as Kywe [Transliteration of "Buffalo" in Burmese], Ee is Ee and Kywe is Kywe.

Mrs. Michael Aris demanded forming an interim government during the disturbances and then demanded transfer of power to the National League for Democracy for having the highest number of representatives elected after the elections.

Even during the time efforts are being made for writing the constitution of the Myanmar Naing-Ngan she is resorting to devious ways to bring about transfer of power. It looks so deforming. If power were transferred to the party that had the highest number of representatives elected, by which constitution will it govern the country? I would like to ask that.

Finally, 86 representatives-elect from the National League for Democracy who had been attending the National Convention walked out boycotting the National Convention.

Even we the people clearly know that a democratic State cannot be built without an enduring constitution. Pretending not to know it and perpetrating destruction — are they not moves to get power post haste, as planned by the masters manipulating strings?

Instigating with words:

- don't trade with Myanmar
- don't come as tourists to Myanmar
- don't have any relations with Myanmar
- don't make investments in Myanmar
- all democracy lovers, don't drink Pepsi

saying such words blatantly for the world to hear — are all that Mrs. Michael Aris' wishes, patriotism and sacrifice for the Myanmar Naing Ngan? If only our national leader could hear such destructive words, he would turn in his grave.

It has become like throwing sand into the flesh one cannot have to eat. Speaking ill, with a devious woman's mind, when not liking something is not a mentality of someone who wants to build the nation. It would be that of one bent on destruction, an opportunist, a stooge adulterating one's lineage relying on external elements.

"Be it poor, it is our country. Good or bad, it is our country. Right or wrong, it is our country." We would not like you to get State power, as pressured and taught by and relying on external elements, and thrust the State power and the State into the hands of aliens.

Mouthing democracy all the time and going ahead doing all sorts of thing is not loving the country and doing

positive service to the country but it is becoming clear as wanting to grab State power by hook or by crook, by all sorts of ways.

We students, peasants, workers are leading our own lives peacefully doing what we do for our livelihood, with only the knowledge that it is so tranquil and free from danger to live and work within the framework of law in the covering shade given by the State. We do not want to go through again the bitter experiences of the disturbances that are so terrible, horrible, with anarchism amid struggles for power and complete breakdown of peace. We only want Myanmar State Government, a Government of Myanmars on Myanmars, who hold high the interests of our nation and our nationality, strengthening our nation and perpetuating our sovereignty.

In the Konbaung Period, our nation lost its independence and fell into servitude, losing our sovereign umbrella and palace, because of one "Su" [Referring to Su Phayalatt, the consort of King Thibaw] and detonation of colonialists, though we should not have suffered so.

We would not want her to be one relying on external elements, serving as an axe handle, and be our enemy.

We also want stopped the dance drama being played with variegated choreography on the political stage of Myanmar Naing-Ngan by a little puppet tied with strings manipulated by others, despite the fact that she is a daughter of a national leader.

If she cares for the pure integrity of the history of her father.

Go back (expeditiously) and smilingly to Oxford where her household nat [celestial being] is, without going on trying to foment disturbance in the country in devious ways.

Just go back, I would implore.

Burma: Article Accuses NLD Leadership of Aggravating Situation

*BK0806081596 Rangoon MYANMAR ALIN
in Burmese 29 May 96 p 3*

[Article by Byatti: "Only Know When Told, Only Feel Pain When Hurt"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The countries of the world have various forms of government. There are governments formed through elections and governments formed through other means. There is no government that can be exclusively called a democratic government.

The degree of success in practicing democracy cannot be measured easily, like judging a detergent commercial

in which someone is coached in what to say on cue. [passage omitted]

The degree of success of a democratic system can be measured by the duration of an administrative system, public interest in the elections, and absence of the use of force in electoral and other political affairs. This is not my view, but a view express by Arend Lijphart of Yale University in a book entitled "Democracies."

It is necessary to know what kind of government leads Myanmar [Burma] today. [passage omitted]

The government leading Myanmar today is a military government; in other words, a strong government. No one can deny its success in bringing the country back from the chaos of 1988 in a short time; bringing development and peace. This could not have been achieved if an elected civilian government had emerged. Well-dressed parliamentarians would waste their time bickering in parliament. They would be watching each other's moves, form factions, choose followers, and eventually spilt the parliament into groups. This political crack would lead to the country's instability. This tradition is evident not only in Myanmar but also in other Third World countries.

In recent years, the Defense Services have participated in constructive activities for the country and people while upholding the noble tradition of the military. The military tradition does not allow an objective to be neglected, procrastinated, or excused. It must be accomplished within the proper chain of command. The military's distinctive characteristics — discipline, obedience, and allegiance — form the fundamental ground for the country's present physical development.

A military government that is capable of perpetuating national sovereignty and safeguarding the interests of the entire nation can certainly be regarded as a strong government. [passage omitted]

The military government is neither meek nor secretive in carrying out its tasks. It has openly declared its four political objectives to the nation and the world. It cannot be denied that the four political objectives — prevalence of law and order; national reconsolidation; emergence of an enduring state constitution; and establishment of a modern and developed nation in accordance with the new state constitution — constitute the national political ideology of the current era. Any deviation from this ideology and path cannot be accepted by the current government and will be rejected by the entire people with disgust. Deviation from this path can only be viewed as a pertinent act like the maxim: I ride my own boat even if it goes to Pegu; I ride my own horse even if it goes to Sagaing.

Once, the National League for Democracy [NLD] was relieved from its internal sickness by treatment from all sides and was able to walk on the right path thanks to benevolent attitude of the military government and its correct attitude toward the elections.

The NLD enjoyed a special privilege in being able to enter the elections. There was firm evidence to revoke the legal status of the NLD any time, but only limited action was taken.

The syndrome worsened after the elections, but only limited action was taken. Had harsher action been taken, the NLD could have joined the list of unlawful organizations.

The government fully accepted and recognized the result of the elections while continuing to carry out work that needed to be implemented. Elected representatives were allowed to attend the National Convention under the NLD's name.

The NLD has changed its behavior since July 1995. Unprincipled noise started emerging and it started embracing activities with no substance. Unhealed wounds reemerged. This position is not the attitude of the majority of NLD members but that of a group of senior gang members whose number can be counted on the fingers. It was understood as the work of these senior gang members; the majority of party members understood this.

The majority of party members are experiencing and exposing a dictatorial tendency. If party affairs are in such shape, how can they manage the affairs of state? They still need practice and restraint. They clearly need someone to work hand in hand with. [passage omitted]

Although the existing political situation was interpreted by zealous people according to their own wishes, the role of the elected representatives was recognized by granting them the right to discuss and prescribe basic principles for the new state constitution. Among them were NLD representatives. It cannot be helped that they departed.

The result of the elections remains valid for those willing to sacrifice for national politics by working correctly without considering individual and party interests. These people will continue to discharge their duties as convention delegates with the support of the entire people until the emergence of the state constitution.

These people will continue to discharge their duties and work hand in hand with the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] government in the interim period. Those who violate the law or who

walk out will lose the opportunity to discharge these enormous and prestigious duties.

How can those bent on opposing the SLORC government outright work hand in hand along this path?

If those old wild cats who claim to have the desire to see the country prosper and achieve unity set aside the wishes of the majority of the people, reject the wishes of party members, wait for opportunity like a wild cat looking at a forest fire with glee, and remain adrift on a path detrimental to the country, they are but extremely foolish people bashing their heads against a wall.

They should understand the circumstances and times. It is time to consider what kind of people they are — people who only know when told, only feel pain when hurt.

Burma: Article Notes Terms of Elected MP's Automatically Expired

BK0806081696 Raragon MYANMAR ALIN in Burmese 27 May 96 p 6

[Article by Maung Saw Tun]

[FBIS Translated Text] The State refers to any country, nation, or union. Regardless of what nomenclature is used, the State must have the following characteristics:

1. Boundary
2. Population
3. Government
4. Sovereignty

These four characteristics are very clear and ordinary persons can easily understand them. This term is also accepted internationally and by the United Nations.

Myanmar [Burma] has its own boundaries since time immemorial. The People's Republic of China [PRC] with its 1.217 billion people lies to the east and the north. Border demarcation between Myanmar and the PRC has been agreed upon for a long time. There have been no problems and both countries respect the common border. Thailand lies to the south and both countries have mutual respect for the border demarcation agreement. In the west lies the Andaman Sea, the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh, and India. There is mutual respect with relevant countries in accord with international agreements and laws. There are no border problems historically or currently. Myanmar has a precise and concise boundary safeguarded by the national races. Regarding the stability of Myanmar's borders, there never was a border conflict or a border war in Myanmar's history. Myanmar, with its good neighborliness, has very good relations with its neighbors.

Myanmar's border demarcation agreements are plain and simple. A country resembles a house with its own garden. It will neither give an inch of its land nor take an inch of another's land. It also seeks understanding to mark a mutual boundary. Mutual respect and observance of agreements have made for good and peaceful neighbors.

National races have resided in Myanmar for generations. Regardless of some slight differences in physical appearance, their customs, cultures, and traditions remain basically the same. There is religious freedom and good-naturedness leads to better mutual understanding. Every religion is good and forms the basis of human culture. Strict adherence to religious practices create good people with clean souls. All of Myanmar's national races are god-fearing people with many honest persons. This is a very good foundation. They are also content and forgiving. They even forgave those who enslaved them but they are in no position to forgive them again as the saying goes "Once bitten twice shy". But persons, who are not Myanmar-like, prefer to love the stepfather more than the father.

There is a legitimate government in Myanmar in accordance with international standards. Senior General Than Shwe [chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, SLORC] is the head of state. There is a cabinet led by Sr. Gen. Than Shwe as prime minister with a chief justice, an attorney general, and an auditor general. Political, economic, and social matters have been implemented with objectives. There is a firm head of state and a government officially recognized by the United Nations. The present government is taking the responsibilities of State during an interim period. It is also clear why they had to take on the responsibilities. The Defense Services — the most disciplined public service organization — took over the responsibilities when there weren't any effective organizations to lead the country in 1988. There was a change from one [political] system to another because the people did not accept or like the old system anymore. It should not be considered an easy task to change from one political system to another. The infrastructure [preceding word rendered in English] — the constitution — must be built first. The State power should be legally handed over after the emergence of a constitution. The present government should carry on with the responsibilities of the State during the interim period before the emergence of the constitution. Even in large established democratic countries with a firm constitution, if the ruling government loses a no-confidence motion the government has to continue governing the country during an interim period until a new government is formed. Similarly, if parliament is dissolved and new elections are held the

present government has to continue administering the country during an interim period until a new government is formed and approved by parliament.

In large democratic nations, some MP's although newly elected can lose their seats if the head of state dissolves the parliament for some reason. New elections are called. MP's once elected do not remain MP's forever. Once the Head of State dissolves parliament MP's automatically lose their seats. There is no need to nullify individually, which is an international practice. Similarly, in most countries the term of an elected representative or an MP is normally four years. Since the term of the so-called MP's elected in May 1990 is now six years, their term has automatically expired. Moreover, parliament has been dissolved and their seats have been vacated. If these persons due to their own selfish pride do what they want that will amount to treason. These are points of law [preceding three words rendered in English].

Myanmar is a sovereign and independent State. Sovereignty means having three organs of state power — legislative, judicial, and executive. Myanmar has enjoyed its independence and sovereignty for a long time without any external influence. But, some people are attempting to sell the country's sovereignty. This could lead to a very serious problem one day if the populace do not know. They need to know the real truth and should be forewarned. There will be perpetuation of national sovereignty only if the alien-influenced axe handles are annihilated.

At present Myanmar has all the characteristics of a "nation." Efforts are being made for the 45 million people to live in peace and tranquility without any wants or needs, implementing the economic system which they desire, and building a democratic state which they love. The people are also earnestly partaking in the establishment of a new modern developed nation. The time is ripe to decisively crush the despicable allegations of these power-hysteria persons. The country's democratic objectives will be achieved only if the power mongers, who do not desire to see the country achieve success in the near future, are removed.

Burma: Antiopposition Rallies Held in Kawthaung, Sittwe 2-3 Jun

BK0806102396 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Summary] A mass rally to support the State Law and Order Restoration Council's [SLORC] national constructive development works and to denounce "destructionists" opposing and destroying its rapid development and progress was held at the Danyawaddy Sports

Grounds in Sittwe, Arakan State on the morning of 3 June. The rally was attended by more than 30,000 people.

In his address at the rally, Dr. Chit Ko Tin, chairman of the rally and senior pediatrician at the State People's Hospital, noted the appalling situation during the 1988 disturbance and the qualities and traditions of the Defense Services. He praised the SLORC for its achievements in implementing the political, economic, and social objectives. He said "it is sad to see certain forces destroying the SLORC and people's constructive works. These are a handful of people who rely on foreign elements. Particularly, one group is raging with political pride and opposing whatever the government is doing." He also added that "some Western countries are instigating and supporting this group of destructionists who do not care about our national interests." In conclusion, he urged the people to support the SLORC's constructive development projects for the country and to denounce the "destructionists".

After his address, Daw Nu Mya Zan proposed a motion to support SLORC's national constructive development projects and to denounce the "destructionists". The rally ended with slogan chanting after the motion was endorsed U Oo Maung, registrar of the Sittwe Degree College, and those who attended the rally.

A similar rally was also held at the Independence Monument Grounds in Kawthaung on the morning of 2 June. It was attended by about 22,700 people from wards, and village tracts.

During his address at the rally, U Pe Than, chairman of the rally and Kawthaung District education officer, hailed the SLORC's constructive works for the country. He said: "Now the foreign-influenced minions, who are national traitors, are employing various means to destabilize the country at the instructions of their overseas masters. The people also know that the overseas neocolonialists are also working to create difficulties for the country. The neocolonialists are also working together to create the anarchy of 1988." He also added that "it is also necessary to prevent and eliminate foreign interference." In conclusion, he urged the people to denounce, attack, and annihilate "destructionists" and their acts.

After the chairman's address, U Kyaw Win, in charge of the Burma Television Relay Station in Kawthaung, tabled a motion to support the SLORC's national constructive development and to denounce "destructionists". The rally ended with slogan chanting after the motion was seconded by Daw Sein Htay Htay, auditor of the Accounting Office in Kawthaung Township, and those attending the rally.

Burma: Pro-Government Rallies Held in Kengtung, Bassein 4 Jun

BK0806112796 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A mass rally to support the State Law and Order Restoration Council's [SLORC] national constructive development works and to denounce "destructionists" was held at the Myoma Sports Grounds in Kengtung, Eastern Shan State on the morning of 4 June. The rally was attended by more than 20,000 people.

In his address at the rally, Dr. Sai Soe Kaw, a Shan national and head of the Kengtung District Drug Suppression Unit, noted SLORC's national constructive works and its success in implementing the political, economic, and social objectives. He said: "It is now necessary for the people to attack and destroy those who do not desire stability for the country, all-round progress, and future developments; those who are instigating to bring about a situation similar to the 1988 disturbance, those who want to destroy the country's stability, those who are obstructing and disrupting its development, the foreign-influenced minions, the destructionists who are interfering in the internal affairs of Burma, and the dangerous national traitors who are the common enemy." In conclusion, he urged the people to support SLORC's national constructive development and to denounce, ostracize, attack, and destroy "destructionists" by joining hands with the government and the Defense Services.

After the chairman's address, U Ar Pha, an Akha national from Ward No.1 in Kengtung, tabled a motion to support SLORC's national constructive development and to denounce "destructionists" who are opposing and destroying the country's achievements and progress. The motion was endorsed by Daw Nan Ni Lai Khaing, a Shan national and a senior nurse from the School Health Department, and people attending the rally. The rally ended with slogan chanting.

A similar ceremony was also held at the Division Sports Grounds in Bassein on the morning of 4 June. It was attended by nearly 58,000 people from seven townships.

Burma: Rallies To Support SLORC Held in Pakokku, Monyin, Mergui

BK1006022796 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Summary] A mass rally to support the State Law and Order Restoration Council's [SLORC] national constructive development works and to denounce "destructionists" was held at the District Sports Grounds in Pakokku on the morning of 2 June and it was attended

by more than 41,900 people from Pakokku, Yesagyo, Myaing, Pauk, Seikcho Townships.

During his address to the rally, Dr. Mya Oo, chairman of the rally and principal of Pakokku College, hailed the SLORC's constructive undertakings for the country and the national consolidation process. He also praised the return of 16 jungle-based ethnic armed groups to the legal fold, who are now joining hands with the government to work for regional stability and development. He said: "This kind of national consolidation has never been achieved before. It is a political achievement. Moreover, the outcome of this achievement is invaluable and it is also an extremely noble and genuine constructive national success. The efforts for this success deserve a higher peace prize than the acts that won a world peace prize." He then added that "One can see and hear that while the SLORC government is striving to build a peaceful, tranquil, modern, and developed nation, the national traitors and destructionists, with their pessimistic and destructive views, are disrupting and destroying the peace and tranquility in the country. We have already faced an appalling situation during the 1988 disturbance. We do not wish for that kind of situation again. The power-hungry destructionists desire this situation. The acts of these pessimists are heading toward a path that is disrupting and destroying the development and stability of the country. He added that "the external destructionists — who ignore our country's progress, national development programs, and success and effectiveness at the National Convention, and who air, write, and disseminate material that damages the country — are manipulating the minions inside the country and destroying the stability of the country and our national aims. In conclusion, he urged the people to regard all "destructionists" as the "common enemy" and to "oppose, annihilate, and denounce" them.

After the chairman's address, Daw Yi Yi Myint, from Ward No. 10 in Pakokku, made a motion to support the SLORC's national constructive development works and to denounce "destructionists." The motion was seconded by U Khin Maung Kyi from Ward No.2 in Yesagyo and the people attending the rally. The rally ended with the chanting of slogans.

A similar mass rally was held at the People's Sports Grounds in Monyin, Kachin State on the morning of 31 May. The rally was attended by 33,257 people.

Another mass rally was also held at the Myoma Sports Grounds in Mergui on the morning of 1 June. The rally was attended by about 35,000 people from Mergui, Kyunsu, Tenasserim, and Palaw Townships.

Burma: Junta Erects Warning Signs Near Aung San Suu Kyi's House

BK0906083096 Hong Kong AFP in English
0621 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, June 9 (AFP) — Burma's military junta erected signs near the home of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi on Sunday saying the Burmese people opposed "foreign stooges" and wanted to crush "destructive elements."

The billboards, in Burmese and in English, were unveiled about 400 meters (yards) from Aung San Suu Kyi's house in a ceremony attended by Rangoon's mayor and hundreds of people, mainly students of a nearby high school.

Headlined "The People's Demands," the signs called for the crushing of "internal and external destructionists," denounced foreign interference in Burma and warned of unnamed parties trying to destabilize the country.

The list of the "people's desires" became a fixture in the state media two weeks ago after Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy said they would hold regular party congresses and write a new constitution.

However, it is the first time that the list has been plastered on billboards in a public place.

"That the very first billboard ostensibly expressing the people's desire has been put up near Aung San Suu Kyi's residence is very telling," said one analyst.

The military authorities have threatened to clamp down on the NLD [National League for Democracy], but Aung San Suu Kyi and her opposition party have continued with their work, and even held a public rally Saturday in defiance of the warnings.

Burma: Suu Kyi Prepares for Meeting Despite Government Ban

BK0806085296 Hong Kong AFP in English
0818 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, June 8 (AFP) — Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy (NLD) pressed ahead with preparations for a public meeting Saturday despite warnings of a clampdown by Burma's military.

NLD officials have pledged that Aung San Suu Kyi will address her supporters on Saturday, despite indications that the junta planned to end the popular meetings which take place twice every weekend outside her home.

Party officials said the NLD central executive committee was meeting in Aung San Suu Kyi's compound to plan

their next move following the junta's order, effectively banning any political activity by the opposition.

Some 20 people had gathered in front of Aung San Suu Kyi's gate several hours before the meeting was to take place, sitting on mats in order to get the best view of the charismatic opposition leader.

The NLD said the meeting would go ahead even if supporters were barred from gathering in front of Aung San Suu Kyi's house. It has said the meeting would be held in her home if necessary.

The military announced an order late Friday giving the Home Ministry the power to ban any organization holding unlawful gatherings and jail its members.

Stockpiles of barbed wire appeared over night on both sides of the opposition leader's home on suburban University Avenue, apparently in advance of the public meeting, but were removed later Saturday morning.

In response to the Burmese Government's harder line, the United States said it would send two special envoys next week to seek a coordinated response from Southeast Asia countries and Japan to developments in Burma.

The U.S. Administration faces congressional pressure to impose sanctions on Burma's military government if the situation deteriorates. But the administration is reluctant to bar U.S. companies from the country if competitors were not similarly restrained.

The Burmese authorities have warned they would ban organizations and slap heavy prison terms on their members if they were found to be breaking laws governing "untoward political activity" and challenging the government.

"The law will strictly be applied for the deserving," an editorial in the official English-language *NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR* said Saturday. "Violators beware," it warned.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been holding the meetings, which have been attended by between 5,000 and 10,000 people in the past two weeks, despite existing laws banning the gathering of more than five people for political purposes.

The authorities have said that members of organizations found in violation of the law could face jail terms of up to 20 years and be slapped with heavy fines.

The official press also said Saturday that at least four NLD members had resigned from posts to which they were elected in the 1990 elections.

The NLD swept the vast majority of the seats up for grabs in the elections, but the military junta has refused to honor the results and step down.

A total of 238 NLD candidates elected in 1990 were among 262 party activists picked up by the military authorities ahead of a meeting at Aung San Suu Kyi's house on May 26 to mark the sixth anniversary of the polls.

One analyst here said this number of resignations was expected to increase, "obviously as a result of their recent questioning.

The authorities have released more than 150 of the NLD's elected candidates so far, many of whom have signed pledges to end their ties with the party, with other more stubborn party members being held on in detention.

However, Aung San Suu Kyi said last week that any such pledges or statements were considered to have been signed under duress and as such would not be recognized by the party as being valid.

Burma: Aung San Suu Kyi Begins 8 Jun Speech Defying New Law

*OW0806103196 Tokyo KYODO in English
1022 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yangon [Rangoon], June 8 KYODO — Myanmar's [Burma's] pro-democracy movement leader Aung San Suu Kyi began a regular weekend speech before a gathering of about 3,000 people in front of her home Saturday [8 June], defying a new public security law apparently aimed at silencing the pro-democracy movement.

Suu Kyi, head of the national league for democracy, started the speech at 4 P.M.

On Friday, the military government enforced the law calling for imprisonment of people who allegedly undermine national stability.

Any individual or organization violating the law faces imprisonment of five to 20 years.

Burma: KYODO Reports Details Surrounding Aung San Suu Kyi Speech

*OW0806120296 Tokyo KYODO in English
1154 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yangon [Rangoon], June 8 KYODO — Pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi on Saturday [8 June] defied the military government's order to stop her weekly meetings with the public and addressed a crowd from inside her compound as usual.

Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD), did not openly criticize the junta during her one-hour speech.

A crowd of more than 5,000 heard her speech and there were no reports of unruly activity. The speech ended at 5 P.M. as usual.

No traffic police or security personnel were visible at the address and there was no interference by the authorities.

The government last week summoned NLD Chairman Aung Shwe and ordered a halt to the weekly addresses by Suu Kyi and two other NLD leaders, Tin Oo and Kyi Maung.

Since her release from house arrest in July last year, Suu Kyi has addressed her supporters from inside her compound every Saturday and Sunday, often strongly criticizing the junta.

The government enacted a law Friday banning demonstrations, speeches and any activity it deems a threat to public order. Offenders could face five to 20 years in prison.

Burma: Record Crowd Turns Out for Aung San Suu Kyi Speech

BK0906130596 Hong Kong AFP in English
1147 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, June 9 (AFP) — A record crowd of more than 10,000 people turned out for a meeting outside the home of Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi on Sunday, despite the threat of arrest by the military authorities.

Aung San Suu Kyi addressed her supporters from over the gate of her lakeside compound for the second straight day, defying government threats to close down her National League for Democracy (NLD) and ban its members.

"This is a concrete demonstration of support for the NLD by the people," Aung San Suu Kyi told the crowd. "I would like to thank all our supporters for their presence here."

Regulars at the weekend meeting said the boisterous crowd, which chanted "long live Aung San Suu Kyi" and "democracy will prevail," was the largest since the opposition leader's release from house arrest last July.

Fears that the government would try to prevent the weekend meetings from taking place proved unfounded, and there were no attempts to shut down the massive show of support for Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD.

The military junta issued an order Friday giving the Home Ministry power to ban organizations holding "unlawful" gatherings and imprison its members for up to 20 years.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been holding the meetings, which have drawn between 5,000 and 10,000 people in recent weeks, despite laws banning the gathering of more than five people for political purposes.

A meeting on Saturday, the first following the latest threats against the party, drew 4,000 people.

Burma: Aung San Suu Kyi Discusses Constitution, Foreign Investment

OW1006023296 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 6 Jun 96 Morning Edition p 4

[By Shigefumi Takasuka]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rangoon, 5 Jun — Burmese pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi recently granted an interview to YOMIURI SHIMBUN at her residence in Rangoon. Regarding her plan to draft the opposition party's constitution revision bill, Aung San said "I am not ready to disclose (the specific contents of the bill)" but added: "The national assembly should be defined as the supreme legislative organ for the people, and all members must be elected by vote. All ethnic minority groups will participate in preparatory work for the draft bill." The constitution revision issue is very likely to create more friction between the military government and the opposition.

Under the constitution bill planned by the national forum led by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), 25 percent of national assembly seats will be allotted to the military, and it will have the authority to appoint most cabinet ministers. Also, the SLORC bill tries to eliminate the possibility of Aung San's future inauguration as president by ruling out the presidency for those who are married to foreign nationals.

In reaction to the SLORC bill, Aung San announced at the 28 May meeting of the National League for Democracy (NLD) Central Executive Committee held at the conclusion of the party convention that she wanted to formulate the NLD's constitution bill as an alternative. A diplomatic source in Rangoon said "the military will certainly disturb publication of Aung San's constitution bill."

Immediately before the NLD convention, the military government clarified its stance on confronting the NLD by detaining 262 individuals who took part in NLD activities. Referring to the fact that the military government began to release these people after the NLD convention (142 individuals had been released as of 5 June), Aung San noted "the military government had to show some respect for the opinions of the international community." She added: "I would like to express

my appreciation for Prime Minister Hashimoto who announced concern over the detention of the large number of people."

Aung San opposed ASEAN's plan to give observer status to Burma, saying "today's Burma has no capability to fulfill its responsibility as an ASEAN member."

She then welcomed U.S. consumers' boycotting products of firms investing in Burma, noting it is "proof of the international community's understanding of the fact that foreign investments only benefit a certain circle." She added: "There is no hope for further economic growth under the military government. From an economic viewpoint, this is a bad time to invest in Burma."

Commenting on Japan's humanitarian aid to the Rangoon national nursing school renovation project (worth 1.6 billion yen), Aung San stressed that any foreign aid will reinforce and prolong the military's rule over the nation. She said: "The SLORC has absolute control over the assignment of contractors for renovation work, faculty, and even students. Only those who have connections with the government benefit from the aid."

Burma: Aung San Suu Kyi Attracts Over 10,000 to 9 Jun Rally

*LD0906131796 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 1200 GMT 9 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has attracted a record crowd of more than 10,000 to a rally outside her Rangoon home despite the threat of arrest by the military authorities. Ms Suu Kyi addressed her supporters from over the gate of her compound for the second straight day, defying government threats to close down her National League for Democracy and ban its members. Regulars at the weekend meeting said the boisterous crowd, which chanted "Long live Aung San Suu Kyi" and "Democracy will prevail" was the largest since the opposition leader's release from house arrest last July. Yesterday's [8 June] rally drew a crowd of about 4,000. [passage omitted]

Burma: Statement Criticizes SLORC for Imposing Restrictions on NLD

*BK0906161596 (Internet) BurmaNet News in English
7 Jun 96*

[Statement issued by the Central Committee of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front on 7 June — place not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) has once again stepped up its restrictions on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's and

the NLD's [National League for Democracy] political activities by prohibiting the "people's forum" which are held in front of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's residence in Rangoon.

These regular people's gatherings have been the only way for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to meet her supporters and to instruct and inform the people about the cause of democracy. For SLORC to prohibit these gatherings proves that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom is conditional and severely circumscribed and that progress towards democratization and the empowerment of the people is a fantasy.

SLORC's ban on the "people's forum" gives clear evidence of the lack of fundamental human rights, particularly freedom of expression and assembly, inside Burma. With this ban, SLORC shows its inability to tolerate even the mildest exercise of authentic democracy and fundamental human rights for fear the people might threaten their intended consolidation of state power.

Since boycotting the sham National Convention which it sees as a ploy to entrench the military in power rather than express the will of the Burmese people, the NLD has frequently asked for dialogue. The SLORC continues to completely ignore these repeated calls for dialogue; instead it has engaged in a vicious propaganda war in the junta-controlled press against both the party and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi personally.

Moreover, SLORC has recently launched a harsh crackdown on NLD's activities, including arresting over 260 NLD representatives and supporters in a futile attempt to prevent a party congress, and using its own front organization, USDA [Union Solidarity and Development Association], to harass the NLD and possibly provoke mass-disorder. Now the SLORC is actually banning NLD activities.

In a related move, SLORC has severely tightened visa restrictions on journalists. This attempt to create a media blackout will, they hope, enable them to crack down on the NLD's pro-democracy activities without the unwanted glare of international attention. All criminals prefer to operate in the dark.

ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] views SLORC's continued contempt for the wishes of the Burmese people and their selfish maneuvers to consolidate their power as extremely dangerous, threatening to plunge Burma once more into political turmoil.

We urged the Burmese people to firmly defy SLORC's oppression and to support Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the activities of the NLD. We also urged the international community to carefully monitor the situation inside Burma, to clearly and strongly censure SLORC's

continued oppression of the Burmese people, and to take resolute action in support of and solidarity with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the people in Burma. Central Committee, ABSDF (DAWN GWIN), June 7, 1996

Burma: Four NLD Members Resign; Two for 'Health Reasons'

BK0806090396 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Summary] The Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Burma has issued Announcement No.1261, No.1262, No.1263, and No.1264 on 7 June 1996.

The Announcement No.1261 says the commission has accepted the resignation of U Yu Gun of the National League for Democracy [NLD] as "elected representative" of the People's Assembly from Kungyangon Township Constituency, Rangoon Division. It says due to "health reasons," he submitted the resignation "on his own will." His resignation will come into effect today. The announcement was signed by Aye Maung, secretary of the commission.

The Announcement No.1262 says the commission has accepted the resignation of U Hla Saw Oo of the NLD as "elected representative" of the People's Assembly from Maymyo Township Constituency-1, Mandalay Division. It says due to "health reasons," he has submitted a resignation "on his own will." His resignation will come into effect today. The announcement was signed by Aye Maung, secretary of the commission.

The Announcement No.1263 says the commission has accepted the resignation of U Chit Khin of the NLD as "elected representative" of the People's Assembly from Mabein Township Constituency, Shan State. It says "on his own will," he has submitted a resignation. The resignation letter says he has already "resigned" as a NLD organizer in Mabein Township and member, and has "no desire to pursue party politics" and "wants to resign" as elected representative of the People's Assembly. The announcement says his resignation, signed by Secretary of the Commission Aye Maung, will come into effect today.

The Announcement No. 1264 says the commission has accepted the resignation of Dr. Aung Bo of the NLD as "elected representative" of the People's Assembly from Shwebo Township Constituency-1, Sagaing Division. It says, on his own will, he submitted a resignation. It adds that he has already "resigned" as member of the NLD Executive Committee of the Kyaukmyaung Village, Shwebo Township, and has "no desire to pursue the party politics" and "wants to resign" as elected representative of the People's Assembly. The announcement

says his resignation, signed by Commission Secretary Aye Maung, will come into effect today. The commission accepted the resignations in accordance with Section 11, Subsection E of the People's Assembly Election Law.

Burma: Commission Accepts Resignation of 'Elected Representative'

BK1006054096 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Jun 96

[Corrected version of BK0906144096, changing processing indicator to read "summary"]

[FBIS Summary] The Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Burma has issued Announcement No. 1265 on 9 June 1996.

The Announcement No. 1265 says the commission has accepted the resignation of Dr. Sit Tin as "elected representative" of the People's Assembly from Ngaputaw Township Constituency-2, Irrawaddy Division. It says he, due to "poor health and lack of desire to engage in politics," submitted the resignation "of his own will" and his resignation will be effective today. The announcement was signed by Aye Maung, secretary of the commission. The commission accepted the resignation in accordance with Section 11, Subsection E of the People's Assembly Election Law.

Burma: Bo Mya on Cease-Fire Deal With SLORC, NLD's Constitution

BK0906103096 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 7 Jun 96

[Interview with General Bo Mya, leader of the Karen National Union, by correspondent Hla Pe; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] So far talks have been held twice to negotiate a cease-fire agreement between Burma's SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] government and the KNU [Karen National Union] armed group. During an interview by Bangkok-based BBC Burmese correspondent Hla Pe, KNU leader General Saw Bo Mya said the talks have not gone far enough. Hla Pe asked why the cease-fire talks have been unsuccessful as follows:

[Hla Pe] What are the main differences at the negotiations?

[Bo Mya] The main differences are that we asked for a nationwide cease-fire, not to recruit porters, to halt the relocation and destruction of villages, and not to press-gang forced laborers. They didn't agree to any of this. They build roads in the border areas for their operations.

We requested a stop in continuing road building. They said they have to continue, and they can't halt the road building. We also requested the release of political prisoners, including Pado Manh (Yesi). They also didn't agree with this request. They said they will agree only if we sign a cease-fire agreement. They also didn't agree to resolve political problems through political means.

[Hla Pe] So what do they want?

[Bo Mya] They asked us to return to the legal fold and give up the policy of armed struggle. We cannot accept this. They said they will implement regional development schemes. Regional development is not important. We can work for regional development if we achieve internal peace. Regional development schemes cannot be implemented without internal peace.

[Hla Pe] Is there a possibility of another meeting?

[Bo Mya] We will meet. Our view is that we will strive to achieve internal peace. We will talk with them to resolve problems. If they don't accept then it will be their responsibility.

[Hla Pe] There is a confrontation between the NLD [National League for Democracy] and the SLORC in the country. While the SLORC is saying that it is its responsibility to write a constitution, the NLD says it is its responsibility to amend the constitution. What is the KNU's view on this matter?

[Bo Mya] Our view on the constitution written by the NLD is that it is for achieving democracy and will benefit the entire nation. The constitution written by the SLORC is to administer and prevail the military dictatorship. The KNU does not believe that it will benefit the people.

Burma: Karen Rebels' Mine Kills 1, Injures 5 in Papon

BK0906160096 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 90 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] With an aim for the emergence of a peaceful, tranquil, modern and developed nation, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] is striving for the all-round development in the country by laying down political, economic, and social objectives. For secure and safe transportation, the SLORC has given importance to the construction of all-weather Kamamaung-Papon motor road in Papon Township, Karen State.

At 1145 on 5 June, a Karen terrorist group detonated a mine when a group of Public Work's road workers arrived at a location between Khwethe and Mahtaw in an Isuzu car, registration No. Salein/6853. They were returning to the workers' camp from a bridge construction site. The explosion killed an innocent worker, injured five other workers, and damaged the car belonging to the Public Work.

U Than Aung, the driver and son of U Ba Khin from Papon was killed and Ko Tin Aung, 30, son of U Nyan Diya from Papon; Maung Ko Oo, 18, son of U Sein Hla Kyi from Papon; Maung Saw Win Htay, 18, son of U Sein Kyi from Papon; Maung Saw Win Htein, 18, son of U Sein Than; and Ma Naw Khu Khu Htoo, 18, daughter of Khwelu were injured in the explosion. The injured were sent to the Papon People's Hospital for treatment. The Defense Services military columns are in hot pursuit of the fleeing destructive elements who caused the explosion.

Burma: Report Views Economic Situation, Worsening Trade Deficit

BK1006102296 Bangkok PHUCHATKAN in Thai 10 Jun 96 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] According to a report from Burma, Burma is suffering an acute trade deficit, and the value of its currency has declined sharply in the past month. The black market value of the kyat in May, considered as nearest to its true value, was 560-570 to 100 baht, or 100 kyat to 17.85-17.54 baht. The previous value was 100 baht to 500 kyat. Vis-a-vis the U.S. currency, one dollar fetched 140-145 kyat, compared with the previous level of 115-125 kyat to a dollar. The kyat rebounded last week, however, to 520 kyat to 100 baht and about 134-135 kyat to a dollar.

The report notes that the trade deficit suffered by Burma in the first two quarters of this year is expected to be worse than last year. If the current situation persists, Burma will suffer the worst ever trade deficit by the end of this year. This situation is certain to affect the Burmese economy and drop the value of the kyat even further.

According to the Thai commercial attache in Rangoon, the Burmese trade deficit was 3,695 million kyat in 1993/94, or \$639.273 million at the official exchange rate of 5.78 kyat to a dollar. The 1994/95 trade deficit was 2,927 million kyat. The 1995/96 deficit was 3,935 million kyat, or \$670.357 million. The trend is such that the trade deficit in the first half of this year will be higher than last year.

Burma suffered a 3,149 million baht trade deficit with Thailand in 1995, exporting 5,508 million baht worth of goods while importing 8,657 million baht of Thai goods. Its trade deficit vis a vis Thailand was 2,052 million baht in 1994. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Malaysia: Government Voices Disappointment Over PRC Nuclear Test

BK1006073296 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 3 in Malay 0530 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Malaysia has reiterated its strong protest against any nuclear weapons test, without taking into account which country conducted the test.

Commenting on China's 44th nuclear weapons test at the Lop Nor underground testing site on 8 June, Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Fadzil Che Wan said that test launched by China was very dangerous and that it would have a prolonged negative effect. [passage omitted]

According to Datuk Fadzil, Malaysia is rather disappointed by the nuclear test.

[Begin Fadzil recording] We do not see any advantage at all in using nuclear weapons in the world now. [end recording]

Malaysia: Mahathir on Possibility of Reuniting With Singapore

BK0906103696 Kuala Lumpur SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Jun 96

[BERNAMA report — Received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur — Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed does not rule out the possibility of Singapore rejoining Malaysia one day.

He said the projection by Singapore Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew might become a reality when all the races in Malaysia had developed self-confidence and the capability to compete.

"When we have reached that stage, then we will go back to the policy of meritocracy," he said when commenting on the scenario painted by Lee under which Singapore might rejoin Malaysia.

Dr. Mahathir made the comment *ad hoc* visiting an art exhibition at Galeri Petronas, Kompleks Dayabumi, here yesterday.

Dr. Mahathir said that even today, Malaysia practised the policy of meritocracy but based on race just like in Singapore which practised meritocracy which was limited to its nationals only.

"Singapore will not be open to others who are not its nationals because of their capability, this is also true in Malaysia which has the same concept," he said.

Dr. Mahathir said if Singapore considered itself a meritocratic society, it should not limit the meritocracy to its nationals but should extend it to anyone with capability including in the political arena.

"Thus, we cannot say only one community is upholding meritocracy. All meritocracies are limited," the prime minister stressed.

When asked whether it was now time for Singapore to rejoin Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir said not yet, but it might come about one day.

"We don't want anyone to dominate us just like Singapore does not want to be dominated by others," he said.

When asked whether it (racial domination) could become a threat, Dr. Mahathir said that for the time being there were certain races in the country which still did not have the capability to compete on merit and it could still be debated.

He said there were Malaysians with capability who had returned from abroad because this country valued their capability.

Dr. Mahathir said: "At the same time we must also maintain peace and harmony among the races.

"Thus, only Malaysian nationals can return to Malaysia. If we do not restrict this privilege to Malaysians, there will be many others who will want to come to Malaysia.

"Everyday I receive many applications for citizenship from people like diplomats who have retired or businessmen including the 'white-skinned' who want to stay in Malaysia."

Asked whether the scenario painted by Lee carried any ulterior motive, Dr. Mahathir said: "I don't question what is behind his thoughts, I prefer to stick to what is clear and take things at face value."

Asked whether it was fair for any country to impose conditions to join a particular body or rejoin the original federation, Dr. Mahathir said: "It can state conditions, we too have conditions if it wants to rejoin. It has the right to impose conditions and we also have our own right to impose our conditions."

Malaysia: Trade Minister Discloses Investment Figures

BK0806112696 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English 8 Jun 96

[Report by Priyadev Aravind — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sydney — Malaysians have invested more than RM [Malaysian ringgit] 3.7 billion

in Australia over the past three years, International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said yesterday.

She said the figures were based on Australian data sources and the bulk of these investments were in equity and real estate.

Rafidah, who spoke at the ground breaking ceremony of OSW Hotels and Horden Towers here, said Malaysians had invested RM859 million in Australia in 1993, RM1,051 million in 1994 and RM1,833 million in 1995.

She said some 30 per cent of the total Malaysian investments in foreign real estate in 1994 was in Australia while equity investments accounted for 10 per cent of its total.

She said that in recent years there had been a marked shift in preference for Australian choice properties by Malaysian investors.

She also said the trend now was for Malaysian investors to go global after realising the opportunities in reverse investments including market access through the growth and development of host countries.

The bulk of Malaysian overseas investments were in equity which accounted for 61 per cent of overseas investments in 1994 and 76 per cent in 1995, she said.

She said the traditional recipients of most of these investments were Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Britain and United States.

Rafidah said according to the Economic Report 1995/1996, the flow of Malaysian equity investments to the Asia-Pacific region had grown significantly and such investments in the region had increased more than seven-fold between 1990 and 1994.

Increases in equity investments in the region were notably in China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam and India.

Rafidah said in 1994 Malaysian equity investments in the Asia-Pacific region constituted 19 per cent of the total equity investments abroad and that most of these investments were in manufacturing, mining and construction activities.

She said from 1991 to 1995, investment in the real estate sector constituted less than 10 per cent of the total overseas investment and that interest was mainly concentrated in Australia, Hong Kong and Singapore.

She also said during the same period, long-term loans were mainly extended by Malaysian residents to non-residents in Hong Kong, Singapore, the United States, Britain and Australia.

Malaysia: Need To Establish Institution To Halt Brain Drain Noted

BK0706124396 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 Jun 96 p 10

[Editorial: "Toward Benefiting Local Scientists"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If a review was conducted regarding the registration of organizations and associations at the office of the Registrar of Societies, we can safely say that most of the registered organizations are mainly social organizations. An imbalance exists between the number of registered social organizations and professional organizations. Professional organizations, which were registered with the office, only end up achieving social objectives. We also know that numerous professionals such as accountants, architects, lawyers, doctors, engineers and many others are members of such organizations or associations. They play an active role in providing the government with valuable concepts and opinions. However, there are also organizations or associations which are only active in either hosting annual dinners or dealing with social issues.

Is such an imbalance still a relevant issue to us in advancing toward the 21st century? We believe that we need to immediately begin to coordinate and rally all our strength to enable us to move ahead and keep in alignment with our country's progress. Without discarding the important need to solve social problems, we absolutely need to embark on new values which would enable us to face the challenges of a competitive and progressive international community.

Notwithstanding, we are attracted by Science, Technology and Environment Minister Datuk Law Hieng Ding's recent proposal to establish a scientists' congress, particularly scientists currently residing abroad, to interact with our national leaders in planning our national development. Despite an ongoing study on the establishment of such a congress, we consider that such a congress would not be an ordinary organization such as the Bumiputra [indigenous people] organization, economic, language and some other congresses which had been previously established. A congress of scientists will need to have permanent registered scientists, and their main objective would be to come up with ideas and create new scientific and technological inventions. As an important professional body, such a congress needs to have a secretariat and an organizational structure. The congress should be active and not focus most of its attention on social and other welfare obligations. It should be an organization focusing its attention on research, experiments and finally should be able to produce scientific goods which would gain and penetrate international markets.

We are confident that the government will bestow its blessings on the proposed establishment of such a congress to produce more innovative scientists. Currently, most of our scientists are working and earning their wages in certain companies which are producing inventions in compliance with the needs of the respective companies.

Unquestionably, they are not given the opportunity to jointly discuss or make comparisons with other new ideas. We are confident that we can produce wonderful products by pooling all the experiences of our country's own scientists. For example, new products, which have never been produced by any scientist in the world, could be produced if ideas by a scientist specializing in the field of satellites and telecommunications could be consolidated with the expertise of his counterpart in the specialized field of computers and engineering. Our scientists could interact with their foreign counterparts within the framework of such an organization. Due to such strong interaction, every scientist could gain new experiences and useful knowledge for everyone's benefit.

We cannot accept the fact that there is a shortage of scientists in Malaysia. This is evidenced by the fact that many of our scientists are currently working for various giant and multinational companies worldwide. Multinational companies are willing to pay high wages to Malaysian scientists because of their expertise and capabilities. We are of the opinion that it is an appropriate time for Malaysia to identify our scientists currently working abroad and lure them back to serve our country. We should not allow their potential to flow outside the country despite the foreign companies' need for them. However, since no opportunity awaits them when they return, the foreign companies are absolutely utilizing and acknowledging their expertise.

With the existence of such a congress we are confident that we can identify scientists who can contribute and assist our country by transforming it into one of the leading countries in the field of science and technology. We are afraid that more of our scientists will definitely migrate abroad if no action is taken. Can we possibly churn out 1,000 scientists for every one million citizens by the year 2000 if we allow their expertise to be drained into other hands?

It is a good and viable effort to immediately establish such a congress.

Malaysia: Former Islamic 'Deviationist' Members Detained

BK0706124196 Kuala Lumpur WATAN in Malay
7 Jun 96 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thu — Three former members of the banned al-Arqam movement

were detained at various locations today in connection with their effort to revive the banned movement.

One was detained at a production company in Taman [Park] Tun Dr. Ismail this morning while the second former member was detained at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman at midday. The third former member was detained at his house in Section 2 Shah Alam this evening.

A police source told BERNAMA that the former members, who were detained by a Special Police Team from Bukit Aman, were identified as Hashim Hamid aged 30; Ahmad Salim Haji Omar, 49; and Hasyim Jaafar, 40.

They can be detained for up to 60 days for investigations prior to being officially placed under indefinite detention in accordance with the Internal Security Act [ISA].

Deputy Police Inspector General, Tan Sri Samsuri Arshad confirmed their detention when contacted by BERNAMA.

Khadijah Aam, the first wife of the former al-Arqam leader, Asaari Muhammad, along with Pahrol Muhammad Gouli, another former member and director of Karya One Sdn Bhd [private limited company], were detained in connection with their activities to revive the banned movement.

Prior to this, four other former al-Arqam members were detained under the ISA.

Al-Arqam was banned by the government two years ago for its deviationist teachings.

Asaari, whom his followers nicknamed "abuya" or father, had on one occasion stated that he had held a dialogue with the revered Prophet Muhammad.

Malaysia: Former Al-Arqam Leader Says No Plan To Revive Movement

BK0906095096 Kuala Lumpur SUNDAY STAR
in English 9 Jun 96

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rawang — Former Al Arqam leader Ashaari Muhamad said yesterday he will not revive the movement he once led.

"I have no intention to revive the movement and will not do so even if I am given the chance," he told newsmen at his house in Country Homes here, where he has been placed under restricted residence.

This is his first public statement since 10 former Arqam members including his third wife, Khadijam Aam, were arrested under the ISA [Security Internal Act].

Ashaari called on all former Arqam members planning to revive the movement to forget their "useless intention."

Suffering from a nerve disorder which has affected his jaw movement and impaired his speech, Ashaari relied on spokesman Mohamed Radzi Bosiron to read a four-page statement at the press conference.

"Personally, I'm extremely surprised by the news and deeply saddened over the recurrence of the Arqam issue.

"I'm worried by the negative impact caused by this as it can disrupt unity and harmony in society, or it may upset the relation between former members with the security authorities and Pusat Islam [Islamic Center]," he said in the statement.

His statement was in response to a call by the Deputy Home Minister for Ashaari to instruct his former followers not to revive the movement.

On allegations that he himself was trying to revive the movement, Ashaari said his daily activities had been misconstrued by some quarters.

"I have four wives, 37 children, 19 sons and daughters-in-law as well as 69 grandchildren apart from my close relatives.

"They come to see me everyday and once a month we will gather to foster relations as one family. As head of the family I merely advise them."

"Some quarters do not understand my position and are unable to differentiate between my family members and non-members and are assuming that I intend to revive the movement," he added.

Ashaari said his involvement in his business — Aeilah Group Sdn Bhd — also saw him holding open houses for business contacts. He is executive chairman of the firm.

"With my involvement in business, I feel the opportunity and my future is better than my past activities," he added.

On Pusat Islam's claim that he had failed to attend rehabilitation programmes, Ashaari said so far the centre only organised one course in Port Dickson early last year.

"I was taken there by the Special Branch. But there has been no follow-up since then."

He also said he was willing to go on a roadshow to tell former members not to revive the movement once he was cured from his illness which struck him three months ago.

Cambodia

Cambodia: Scrapping of Agreement With Ariston Urged

BK1006100296 Phnom Penh SAMLENG
YUVEAKCHON KHMER in Cambodian
30-31 May 96 pp 1, 4

[Statement by Khmer Nation Party leader Sam Rangsi issued in Phnom Penh on 27 May; italicized passage published in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] signed an agreement with the Malaysian firm Ariston on 2 January 1995 on a project for the development of Sihanoukville. The selection of the Ariston firm to oversee implementation of this project for the development of Sihanoukville was done in an obscure manner without any legal bidding. It was done through a conspiracy between the arch corrupt ministers in the government (the signatories being Sok An and Sun Chanthol) and Ariston, an unscrupulous firm that is notorious for offering bribes to win contracts. As an elected MP, I wrote a letter dated 4 February 1995 to the RGC through National Assembly Chairman Samdech Chea Sim, proposing that the government explain to the National Assembly the content of its agreements with a number of foreign companies, such as the Ariston firm. After that, a number of MP's made the same proposals to the government at the beginning of 1995, but the government has not responded to the questions and proposals of the MP's.

In March 1996, MP Son Chhai again posed the same question to the government concerning the Ariston company, but the government spokesman said that the government could not reveal the agreement with the Ariston company because it had to protect the investors' interests.

I would like to present a number of remarks as follows:

1. The government is violating Article 96 of the Constitution by not answering the MP's questions.
2. The government has no right to conceal public contracts that involve state property because Cambodia is not the exclusive property of any particular group of government leaders. In fact, the Cambodian people are the only owners of the country. The government should be informed that its duty is to protect the national interests above all else, and it should not protect the interests of unscrupulous traders.
3. The agreement with the Ariston company is open to scandalous corruption within the ranks of the top leaders, because some points and some articles in this

agreement stipulate that the payoff of \$103 million does not have to go to the state budget. It may be paid to the government leaders through any means they choose. (Part 2—Preliminary, 2.2. Payment of Premium. b) *The installments of Premium (...) shall be paid to the Treasury of the Government as instructed by the Government to Investor in writing. The Government is at liberty to change the bank account and/or bank into which such amounts are required to be paid, from time to time by notifying Investor in writing*)

4. Ariston is just a small company that is notorious for cheating the ignorant. The company will not be able to collect as much as \$1.3 billion, as it has claimed. In fact, this company only wants to act as the broker and to divide this \$1.3 billion agreement into parts and to sell them to other companies. So far, however, no other companies are foolish enough to fall for the Ariston company's trick.

5. Ariston has caused Cambodia to lose almost two years of precious time in its national development. If the government had decided to sign the agreement with scrupulous companies like the U.S. company Hyatt, the Thai company Ital Thai, or another Malaysian company Landmark, which also wanted to take part in the bidding in the middle of 1994, Sihanoukville would have been developed to a great extent by now, because over half of the development plan would have now been completed as these companies had proposed to the government.

6. It is unfortunate for our country, however, that corrupt leaders have chosen the Ariston company because it is good at bribery. For example, it has given tens of thousands of dollars to Hun Sen to build the Hun Sen park adjacent to the riverfront near the Naga floating casino, which also has links to Ariston. As for Prince Ranariddh, he has also received numerous gifts from Ariston.

7. The owner of Ariston is Chen Lip Keong, who also owns other unscrupulous companies in Cambodia, such as the floating Naga Casino Resorts in Phnom Penh, the lottery and gambling company called the Cambodian Lottery Corporation, the Cambodia Asia Bank, which launders illicit money and caused the loss of national income amounting to \$2.5 million during UNTAC's [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] time, THE CAMBODIA TIMES newspaper, which only protects Malaysia's interests, and the First Allied Construction Bhd, a real estate company buying and selling state land by colluding with corrupt officials, which has bribed Prince Ranariddh with a Fokker-28 plane. All these companies have come only to take advantage of our nation. They have not helped to develop our

nation anywhere, except to cause more corruption in our country.

8. For the national and Cambodian people's interests, we call on the government to immediately scrap the agreement with Ariston. As long as we keep this evil agreement, Cambodia, especially Sihanoukville, will never be developed, because Ariston will continue to bar other honest companies from investing in Cambodia. Thus, our youths will remain jobless, our people will remain poor and suffer, and our state will remain poor and unable to pay proper salaries to our officials, both civilian and military.

I would like to call on Hun Sen to stop accepting bribes from such an unscrupulous company as Ariston and to stop claiming to use the money for building schools. This is because our country will not progress if we build our country with money from bribery. On the contrary, we must eliminate corruption, arrange for our country to maintain proper law and order, and instruct all companies to pay taxes to the state according to law so as to enable our state to build our country according to the projects and plans arranged in line with the democratic method, without having to thank those unscrupulous companies that have come to suck our Cambodian people's blood or to rely on the corrupt leaders who are fond of carrying out demagogic campaigns.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 27 May 1996

[Signed] Sam Rangsi

Cambodia: ROK Firm Granted Mobile Telephone Licence

BK0806101396 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian
0500 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Addressing a ceremony to sign an investment licence for mobile radio-telephone services on 5 June at Cambodiana Hotel in Phnom Penh, His Excellency [H.E.] Sar Kheng, deputy prime minister and interior minister, said this is the first time that three big ROK investors have jointly invested in telecommunications in Cambodia since the establishment of mission-level relations between Cambodia and the ROK. H.E. Sar Kheng added that the Royal Government, now and in the future, will pursue a policy to expand the market economy and invite foreign investment from all countries. Cambodia's investment law offers many incentives to investors and also protects their interests.

H.E. Sar Kheng stressed that Cambodia is being restored and developed. Compared to other countries in this

region, it has lots of available land, ample natural resources, and cheap labor, which are factors that attract all investors.

The deputy prime minister also said that two months ago, there various crimes committed which made this situation complex. However, the Royal Government and the Ministry of Interior and competent authorities have implemented a joint campaign to resolve this immediately and for the future. They have set up a permanent liaison team to receive information and requests, and to intervene in any incident involving foreigners, and to ensure security and public order.

In conclusion, H.E. Sar Kheng called on the two sides, Cambodia and Korea, to strengthen their contacts and, in the case of any eventuality, to jointly seek a solution in mutual understanding and sincerity.

Cambodia: Ranariddh Views Pol Pot; King's Health 'Greatly Improved'

*BK0706161496 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian
1300 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Summary] Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh on 7 June at the opening of a primary school in a commune in Tbeng Meanchey District of Preah Vihear Province talks about King Sihanouk's return to Cambodia and Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot's reported death.

Commenting on the king who is in China, Ranariddh says: "Also on this occasion, I would like to inform all brothers and sisters that his majesty's health has greatly improved. His majesty hopes that in mid-June, he would be able to return to our motherland to stay with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and be the cool shade for all of us. I bring this good news about his good health to all our officials and all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters present here."

After urging local authorities and people to plant more trees, Ranariddh says, "Speaking about the Khmer Rouge, the international radio reported that Pol Pot might have died early this week. I must tell you that I do not know whether he has really died. However, as our king father said, as Buddhist followers, we never pray for him to die. If he dies, it would be a relief to us, right? [applause] As Buddhists, we must not pray for anyone to die. However, if the God of Death takes his life and he died from an illness, we feel better, right? That is what we should say. Right? [applause] However, some of our Cambodians say they regret that he died so comfortably. When he was in power, he caused Cambodians to die so miserably, but he seemed to have

died so comfortably. We must not say this for we are Buddhists. However, if he has really died, we will feel better. Moreover, I know that without Pol Pot around and if Ieng Sary were also to go away because he is also in bad health, without Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, it would be a relief. Why? This is because there are two strong leaders in the Khmer Rouge movement. When these two leaders no longer exist, the Khmer Rouge would split apart (words indistinct). Now, many Khmer Rouge compatriots have turned to join our Royal Government and the Khmer Royal Armed Forces. A few day ago when I was in Siem Reap, I received a commander. [speaking to someone in the crowd] Right, sir? I am not going to say which division he is from. I do not want to reveal that. However, he came all the way from the Tonle Sap area to see me. I gave him advice and assistance and he promised to urge more compatriots in the Khmer Rouge ranks to come out. He also promised to urge those staying with Ta Mok and so forth to return to join our national society to take part in restoring and providing peace and security to our nation. Therefore, if Pol Pot and Ieng Sary go to hell — for they will definitely not be able to go to heaven — that is for sure, right? As you say, they will not be able to go there. Therefore, if they go to hell, we will feel better. The Khmer Rouge will certainly break up. That is my belief. Once the leadership is broken, our compatriots living with the Khmer Rouge will certainly come to join the Royal Government in larger numbers. With more of them joining us, the Khmer Rouge will be weaker. Then peace and security for our motherland, our country, will be reinforced. This is my belief."

Turning to unity among government and KRAF members, Ranariddh says, "In the provinces, although the governors and deputy governors are from two different parties, their only duty is to serve the entire Royal Government and not particular party. They must serve the Royal Government and the nation. Only by so doing can we be united from top to bottom. Therefore, I am very glad to hear you proclaim 'Long Live the Royal Government! Long Live National Reconciliation.' This is in line with what all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, and aunts want, right? [applause] There you are! I also want to proclaim this too."

Cambodia: Khmer Rouge Silence on Pol Pot's Death Benefits Rebels

*BK0906084196 Hong Kong AFP in English
0739 GMT 9 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh, June 9 (AFP) — The lack of comment from the reclusive hardline Khmer Rouge leadership about reports of the death of Pol Pot

indicates that senior commanders have decided silence is beneficial, experts said Sunday.

In six two-hour broadcasts since Thursday, clandestine Khmer Rouge radio, has made no mention of unusual events, focusing instead on its standard diatribes against the Phnom Penh government and reports of clashes with troops.

"This is not surprising at all," said one analyst. "The Khmer Rouge are even more difficult to figure out than the former Soviet Union, the Chinese and the North Koreans. It's like trying to read half-burned tea leaves."

On Thursday, after recent Cambodian intelligence reports saying that Pol Pot was gravely ill and might have already died were made public, a Khmer Rouge commander on the Thai-Cambodian border told AFP that the 68-year-old Pol Pot had succumbed to malaria on Wednesday.

He said he and his men were on their way to "Pol Pot's funeral."

Cambodian and Thai intelligence services have yet to be able to confirm that report and on Friday another rebel commander told a Thai television station that Pol Pot was definitely still alive — effectively confusing the issue.

"This doesn't mean that Pol Pot is not dead," said Christopher Peschoux, a noted Khmer Rouge analyst and author of "The New Khmer Rouge."

"If they decide that it is politically expedient to maintain a fiction that he is alive, they will do it and do everything they can to preserve that fiction."

"This is not new and they have done it before with Pol Pot. They have maintained the fiction that Pol Pot retired from the leadership for more than 10 years, even though we all knew that that was not the case."

Peschoux and other analysts said the "is-he-or-isn't-he" situation now surrounding Pol Pot has given the rebels a renewed air of mystery — an aura that has been reduced in recent years as defections have dwindled their ranks.

"Not responding to the reports gives them the kind of image they have not had since they were in power," said another analyst, noting that the Khmer Rouge turned Cambodia into perhaps the world's most isolated country between 1975 and 1979.

"Their idea is that the more mystery that surrounds them, the better," he said, dismissing the idea that a faction of the Cambodian Government leaked news of Pol Pot's poor health or death in order to convince people the movement was dead.

"No faction in Phnom Penh has anything to gain from that. The demise of the Khmer Rouge would mean the spotlight on human rights abuses and the like would fall clearly onto the government."

"They are still seen as wearing white hats while the Khmer Rouge are the devil incarnate in the eyes of the world."

Cambodia: Hun Sen Comments on Pol Pot Death Reports

*BK1006104196 Hong Kong AFP in English
0940 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh, June 10 (AFP) — Cambodian co-Premier Hun Sen on Monday said reports of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot's death may be a ploy to draw the government to the negotiating table with the rebels.

In his first public comments since the reports appeared, Hun Sen also asked members of his formerly communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP) to remember that the Khmer Rouge would not die even with the death of Pol Pot.

"Pol Pot's death is a clear political game," he told a crowd in the east-central province of Kampong Cham, suggesting that the Khmer Rouge or those sympathetic to them might have planted the story.

"(They) may raise the proposal of negotiations between the royal government and the Khmer Rouge by saying Pol Pot has died," he said without clarifying who might be responsible.

But he said offers of negotiations, if and when they come, should be rejected.

"We don't need to join them," he said.

Last Thursday, AFP, citing a Khmer Rouge commander on Thai-Cambodian border, reported that the 68-year-old guerrilla leader had succumbed to malaria.

The commander's comments fit in with Cambodian intelligence reports made public by AFP earlier that day that indicated Pol Pot was deathly ill or may already have died.

The intelligence reports cited by AFP were prepared by members of both the CPP and the royalist FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia) party, which was allied with the Khmer Rouge against the CPP's forerunners in the 1980's, but is now the major partner with the CPP in the current coalition government.

The reports were supplemented by another from Beijing, passed to AFP by a senior CPP official, which said that Pol Pot had already died.

There has yet to be any official reaction from the Khmer Rouge to the report and Thai and Cambodian intelligence officials have not yet been able to confirm it.

"There is no concrete information saying that Pol Pot is dead," Hun Sen said, adding that he had reviewed all the intelligence reports.

"That Pol Pot is sick with malaria was verified, but none of them say that Pol Pot has died," he said.

Even if Pol Pot has died, Hun Sen said that the Khmer Rouge political and military organization must still be reckoned with.

"I wish to declare that even if one Pol Pot dies, it will not end Pol Pots," he said, suggesting that the Khmer Rouge were being kept alive by certain unspecified elements in Cambodia.

Cambodia: 'Controversial Clause' Removed From Dual Citizenship Law

*BK1006063796 Hong Kong AFP in English
0542 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PHNOM PENH, June 10 (AFP) — A controversial clause in Cambodia's proposed nationality law that would have prohibited people with dual citizenship from holding senior government positions has been removed in committee, parliamentary sources said Monday.

But they said the clause, which had caused great political division between the two main partners in the ruling coalition, was likely to be re-inserted in a soon-to-be-debated electoral law.

The formerly communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP) had been pushing to include the restriction which would have prevented Cambodians holding more than one passport from serving in parliament or as senior officials in ministries.

The royalist FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia) party, many of whose members — including first Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh — hold dual nationality, was adamantly opposed to the restriction.

About 200 FUNCINPEC members serving in government positions would have been affected by the clause, according to officials. Fewer than 10 CPP members would have been affected, they said.

FUNCINPEC had seen the clause as a broadside attack on its membership and had warned that Cambodia's development would be hindered if refugees who fled the horrors of the Khmer Rouge regime and the bitter civil war that followed felt they would not be welcomed in their homeland.

The CPP, led by co-premier Hun Sen who holds only a Cambodian passport, argued that government workers need to hold allegiance to only one country and pointed out similar laws in other nations.

Debate on the nationality law had been expected to be one of the most contentious issues raised by the parliament since it was elected three years ago.

"Now, it looks like we'll have to wait for the electoral law to see the fireworks," said one political observer.

A similar clause in the electoral law will still be controversial, but will not prevent dual citizens from serving in non-elected ministry positions, he said.

The electoral law will set out the procedures for voting in local elections scheduled for next year and the next national election set for 1998.

Cambodia: 'Source' Says Hun Sen Plans To Move Military Officers

*BK1006145996 Phnom Penh SAPORDARMEAN
SEREIPHEAP THMEI in Cambodian 5-6 Jun 96
pp 1, 4*

[From the "Confidential" column]

[FBIS Translated Text] The following is a letter from a source at the Defense Ministry, which the Khmer Nation Party received on 3 June 1996. We have decided to publish it for the information of national and foreign public opinion.

Report

Because of General Ke Kimyan's failure to follow an order by Hun Sen, the situation is that Hun Sen has plans to move top military officers to major key posts, for example to a post in charge of terrorism at the former residence of Cheng Heng [deceased former head of state]. According to these plans, Chum Socheat will be removed and replaced by Dom Hak, because Chum Socheat is a pro-Ke Kimyan element while Dom Hak is pro-Hun Sen and has risen from colonel to major general. Furthermore, some of (pro-Hun Sen) army officers will become special envoys to be sent to operate in the provinces.

As for the military police, its name will be strengthened, and it will be renamed (Countrywide Military Police).

This is the plan for the election campaign and during the coming intervention by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia].

Therefore, Your Excellency, please be informed.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 31 May 1996

Cambodia: Police Open Fire To Prevent KNP From Opening Office

*BK1006063496 Hong Kong AFP in English
0609 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PHNOM PENH, June 10 (AFP) — Cambodian police fired warning shots into the air and the ground Monday to prevent the banned opposition Khmer Nation Party (KNP) from opening an office in the central province of Kandal, party workers and witnesses said.

No one was injured in the incident which occurred in Koh Tam district about 45 kilometers southeast of the capital, but bystanders — including Buddhist monks assembled to bless the office — fled in fear for their lives, witnesses said.

"They all just ran away," one witness said.

KNP secretary-general Khieu Rada said provincial police fired the shots when party workers attempted to erect a sign at the office around 11 a.m. (0400 GMT).

"They fired three shots in the air and told us we were not allowed to open the office," Khieu Rada said. "We asked to see the order that said we could not open the office and then a shot was fired into the ground."

"We decided to leave at that point," he said on his return to Phnom Penh.

Provincial officials could not immediately be reached for comment.

The KNP, which the government does not recognize as legal, also Monday unsuccessfully tried to re-open an office it had established last weekend in Kandal.

Police in Srok S'ang District told party workers that they would shoot them if they attempted to replace a sign that had been erected last weekend, torn down, replaced and then torn down again during the week, Khieu Rada said.

The KNP, which has refused orders to close down, has been opening branch offices in several provinces in defiance of government orders since mid-May.

Monday's incident was the first in which the authorities used weapons to prevent the KNP from opening a provincial office.

KNP president Sam Rangsri was out of the country Monday and could not be immediately reached for comment.

Thailand

Thailand: Push for Information Technology Liberalization Rejected

*BK0806081796 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Jun 96 p B2*

[Report by Nitsara Sihanam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thailand and Asean members, except for Singapore, have opposed an initiative from the Quad countries to include information technology [IT] in the world trade liberalisation agreement.

In addition, the Thai government has recently taken a position that Thailand should concentrate on the areas of the country's interest. These are the implementation of a farm agreement, anti-dumping rules, textiles and apparel, and rules of origin, at the World Trade Organisation (WTO)'s first ministerial council meeting in Singapore in December this year.

Quad countries, including the US, European Union, Japan and Canada, agreed at a meeting in Kobe from April 19 to 21 this year to push towards the creation of an information technology agreement in the WTO framework.

An official from the Business Economics Department said however that Thailand and most Asean countries thought they are not ready to eliminate tariffs on IT products. Information technology products such as computer software, hardware, and satellite-related products on the Thai market are virtually all imports.

In addition, the Thai official also reasoned that the IT agreement was not included in the original framework of trade liberalisation, and it should not be included over the short term.

Singapore expressed no objection to the Quad attempt because the tariffs on IT products into the free port island are already zero per cent.

The positions were set at the meeting of Asean senior economic officials in late April, as a preparation for the Asean economic ministerial meeting later this year.

The source said that Thailand will strictly adhere to the Asean position in the WTO. According to the Thai official, Asean thought that WTO members should concentrate on five agenda items; the review of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement, completion of unfinished business, trade and environment issues, the

built-in agenda and further liberalisation and other issues emerging from the WTO.

Asean however agreed to join forces to block any attempt by the US to outlaw bribery and corruption in the WTO context.

American officials specified that the WTO can make some important contributions, particularly in the area of government procurement, where a lack of transparency and due process has led to some undesirable behaviour in terms of corruption and bribery.

Thailand and Asean however argued that the WTO members should focus on the existing issues instead of shifting attention to the new areas which are more complicated. Asean economic ministers said earlier that WTO would find it difficult to find a common standard for bribery and corruption talks at WTO.

The official noted that if the Asean could not resist the pressure from developed countries, Asean might try to bargain by strongly insisting that whatever comes out of the agreement, the WTO should not place too much burden on developing countries.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recently took an initiative to create a multilateral agreement on investment and hoped to expand the agreement to non-members later on. Asean however opposed an idea to have a multilateral agreement on investment and the inclusion of competition policy in the WTO liberalization framework.

To counter the interests of developed countries, Thailand thought that the members should focus on areas of interest to developing countries such as the implementation of a farm agreement. Bangkok thought that the WTO ministerial council should set clear guidelines on how to manage the tariff quota to promote the liberalisation programme.

WTO members should enter into another round of farm trade talks by including more products in the WTO framework.

Thailand will urge the members of the WTO to set a common standard and regulations on the country of origin or "the harmonization of rules of origin." The standard should be completed by the year 1998.

Textile exporting countries, including Thailand, will also urge the WTO council to create more transparency in the mechanism of the WTO's textile monitoring body to assure that the importing countries really have phased the quota system into the WTO.

EU environmentalists have recently urged their governments to include eco-labelling as one of the requirements of the WTO.

The official however noted that Thailand thought the WTO members should sound out the opinions of members before including eco-labelling into the multilateral context. Thailand would also strongly insist that eco-labelling should exclude non-manufacturing processes.

To prevent possible confusion in the future, the WTO should clearly announce conditions for environmental standards which would relate to the WTO requirements on members.

Thailand also decided to join forces with the other members to urge the WTO to conclude the telecommunications agreement by the new deadline of Feb 15, 1997. In addition, Thailand would contribute for the success of the WTO maritime service agreement whose deadline is June 30 this year.

Thai Official Predicts U.S. To Pressure Government on Corruption

*BK1006053196 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Jun 96 p B2*

[Report by Nitsara Sihanam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thailand may have to consider new restrictions to control corruption as the US is likely to push for the inclusion of the issue in multilateral negotiations under the World Trade Organisation [WTO] framework later this year, a government official said.

Although Thailand and other developing countries have voiced opposition to the proposal, fearing that developed countries will use it as an excuse to restrict trade and investment, their protests are unlikely to be successful, the official said.

"The question is more like how much corruption can we tolerate. We should prepare our position on this issue," he added. The WTO is scheduled to hold a ministerial meeting later this year at which the US is expected to push for the inclusion of the corruption issue, along with other matters.

Transparency in government procurements is related to the corruption issue raised by developed countries. The source said Thailand's position has been neutral and is likely to swing the majority of Asean members to negotiate with developed countries.

If corruption is included as an issue in multilateral negotiations, Thailand and other developing countries will have to ensure that the steps taken by the WTO will not impede trade and investment in the developing world. At this stage, the definition of corruption is unclear as the issue may include export subsidies, brokerage fees, conditional aid and political intervention for which the solutions are complicated.

According to a recently-released report by the Switzerland-based World Economic Forum, Thailand ranks 11th worldwide in terms of the most corrupt practices, and fifth in Asia after India, the Philippines, Indonesia and China.

Corruption was included under the annex of the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is being implemented by the WTO, with the argument that its removal will increase transparency in world trade and investment and increase the competitiveness of national economies.

Thailand and other Asean member countries maintain that the issue will be used by developed economies to protect their interests. The US has been lobbying the working group on Gatt rules to come up with government procurement regulations that will apply to member countries. It has argued that corruption impacts prices and the protection of intellectual property rights, especially through bureaucratic channels, which it claims to be a barrier to trade and investment.

Citing a Central Intelligence Agency report in 1994, the source said US firms claimed a combined loss of US\$45 million in business opportunities due to the corrupt practices of competitors in Asia and Europe.

Thailand: Editorial Views China's Nuclear Test Ban Policy

BK1006042496 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 10 Jun 96 p 4

[Editorial: "Time for China To Take Genuine Anti-Nuke Stand"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The attempt by China to have its nuclear cake and to eat it is distressing. Last week, Chinese officials said they may favour a 10-year ban on nuclear tests. Even this somewhat optimistic new attitude, however, was tempered by yet another underground nuclear test by China. The lack of commitment to nuclear weapons disarmament is what shone through. Other nuclear powers — even France — have refrained from tests as talks on a treaty banning nuclear testing has moved ahead at Geneva.

The Geneva negotiations have been slow, but steady. Their aim is to stop nuclear testing. Explosions would be banned in the air, in space, under water and under the ground. The only "testing" allowed after September under this proposed treaty would be by computer simulation. China was against a test ban. But last week, Beijing said it could live with a 10-year ban. It continued its inventive claim there is a difference between "peaceful" testing — the kind China does — and military testing, which others do.

Red herrings have become a feature of the talks. India, for example, wants nuclear disarmament, not just a test ban. This is convenient for New Delhi, which knows nuclear disarmament still lies in the future, after new, prolonged and hard discussions. It is a foolish stance because it is unrealistic. India aspires to become a full nuclear power, and obviously wants no international law to impede development of its own weapons. Other "wannabe" nuclear powers agree with India. Luckily, they are a minority, and subject to international inspection, as well as public opinion if they oppose a test ban.

Form and substance is important to nuclear disarmament. Nuclear powers and their allies cannot make progress unless they are part of the moral high ground. Actions are what count. Everyone is against nuclear war. The fact remains that the only way to ensure such weapons are never used is to outlaw them, and then to destroy them. Beijing's continuous claim to be against use of nuclear weapons must be weighed against what it does. By insisting that it must continue to develop, and to test, nuclear weapons, China does itself no favour. Just as worrying is the Beijing claim that there are two kinds of tests, peaceful and military.

Compare this stance with that of the Ukraine. The country inherited almost 2,700 live nuclear weapons at the breakup of the Soviet Union. Its leaders and its people wanted nothing to do with them — no tests, no development. Ukrainians wanted no nuclear arms on their territory. Early this month, Russian and American experts removed the last such weapons from the Ukraine. The number of nuclear powers dipped by one. In a symbolic gesture, flowers were planted over the last nuclear silo emptied of its destructive missile.

The alternative to this action might have gained some sympathy. The Ukraine might have argued it was a small nation beside its traditional enemy, Russia. It could have maintained that it needed the nuclear threat, at least for now, as it emerged from years as a Moscow colony. Ukrainian leaders might have claimed nuclear weapons were necessary — only for a while, of course — to guarantee its development in a violent world. All these are, roughly, the arguments used by China and would-be nuclear powers such as India, Iran, Pakistan and North Korea, among others.

Instead, the Ukraine took the hard decision to try to contribute to the ideal of a civilised world. The stance deserves both respect and gratitude. Of course, many nations — our own Thailand included — have taken this same decision to turn down nuclear weapons. But few have been forced to make the actual decision to

remove existing ones. For that, we owe some special thanks to President Leonid Kuchma and his citizens.

Beijing has demurred on banning nuclear tests at a bad time. Momentum is building to outlaw development of these terrible weapons, and then to destroy them. The world is waiting for a forthright statement from China, that it will halt all nuclear tests. Then, nuclear and non-nuclear powers alike can step up diplomatic pressure on other would-be nuclear states to stop their development programmes. So long as China tries to be on both sides of the issue, it will be seen as part of the nuclear weapons problem. It should be part of the solution instead.

Thailand: Military Intelligence Confirms Pol Pot 'Not Dead Yet'

BK0706140096 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Following a news report that Pol Pot, leader of the brutal Khmer Rouge has died, Thai military intelligence source has confirmed that Pol Pot has been ill but is not dead yet. Military intelligence says he is not seriously ill, but only suffering from common old age sickness.

Pol Pot, who officially stepped down as Khmer Rouge leader in 1985, has not appeared in public since. The Khmer Rouge Government collapsed when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978.

Presently, the Cambodian Government is checking the intelligence report saying that Pol Pot may have died from diseases, including malaria and high blood pressure. No one knows where Pol Pot is at present. However, it is believed that he may be hiding in the jungle near the northwestern border of Cambodia adjacent to the Thai frontier.

More than a million Cambodians were cruelly killed during Pol Pot's rule of Cambodia in the 1970's.

The United States has yet to accept Pol Pot's death because the Cambodian Government has not officially confirmed the report.

Thailand: Gen Chawalit Says Pol Pot's Death Would Affect Morale

BK0806093396 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has urged the Khmer Rouge to compromise with the Cambodian Government for peace in this region. General Chawalit made a call following press report that Khmer Rouge Leader Pol Pot has died. He said if the Khmer

Rouge does not change its radical idea to correspond with the third world situation, it might not be able to cope with the situation in Cambodia as the country would be even in more chaos. General Chawalit claimed that the [word indistinct] Khmer Rouge Leader Pol Pot who suffered from diabetes and heart disease. He said Pol Pot has undergone physical hardship in the battlefield. The death of Pol Pot, if confirmed, he said would affect the morale of other Khmer Rouge leaders.

Thailand: Laos Seeks Review of Crossborder Transport Pact

BK0806140496 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jun 96 pp A1, A3

[Report by Marisa Chimprapha]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Khon Kaen — Laos wants a new crossborder transport agreement with Thailand in which the latter would serve as a transit point enabling the land-locked country to open up to other ASEAN countries.

Laotian Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat brought up the issue during his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Amnuai Wirawan here on Thursday.

Somsavat said yesterday that Laos has asked Thailand to review a 1978 cross-border agreement to consider ways to make it better serve the rapid development of regional and inter-regional transportation networks.

The agreement was made 18 years ago and needs some review. Our country has proposed to jointly look into the matter with the Thai side to update the agreement to suit present circumstances," he said.

The existing cross-border agreement allows transportation of products between Thailand and Laos, but does not cover cross-border transit. However, as a landlocked country, Laos is automatically eligible to use Thailand as a transit point to a third country.

Laos, which is set to become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations next year is looking forward to extending transportation of goods to a third country, such as Malaysia. Laos already has a cross-border agreement with Vietnam, which became an ASEAN member last year.

ASEAN groups seven countries Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia and Vietnam. Laos, Cambodia and Burma are in the process of becoming members.

At present, Thailand and Malaysia do not have a comprehensive border transit agreement. There is only

a 1979 memorandum of understanding on the transit of perishable goods, under which Thailand can send products to Singapore via Malaysia. But due to some technical problems, Thailand has yet to allow the transit of Malaysian goods through the Kingdom to other countries.

Somsavat said he has not raised the matter with the Malaysian authorities, but would discuss it with Kuala Lumpur after completing the review of the 1978 agreement with Thailand.

This would most likely take place during the ministerial-level meeting of ASEAN members to consider assistance of Mekong River countries, scheduled to take place in Malaysia in mid-June. Somsavat said he expected that the meeting would also discuss how to develop a transportation network among the countries in the region.

With an updated cross-border agreement, and a border transit agreement, transportation and communications — bilaterally and regionally — will be facilitated. "This will serve the rapid growth of a transportation network," he said.

Somsavat said Laos would not propose any projects for financial assistance at the meeting, but would listen to what other participants are planning to do.

Referring to the second Thai-Lao bridge, the Laotian foreign minister said he found "interesting" the Thai proposal for ASEAN countries to help fund the construction. The bridge will either be located in Nakhon Panom or Mukdahan.

The proposal needs further discussion among ASEAN members, but it is interesting," he said.

Thailand: King on His Golden Jubilee Celebrations

BK1006014596 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Jun 96

[Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej's address to a gathering of his subjects at the Golden Jubilee Throne Hall on 9 June — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] I am very happy to be with you at this grand assembly, which represents all sectors of the nation. I thank you for your kind wishes and the grand celebrations that are being held in my honor to mark this occasion. I also thank you for your enthusiasm in supporting me and my duties for the past 50 years.

It is everyone's desire to see the country enjoy peace and stability, and the majority of the people are enjoying satisfactory welfare and happiness. This cannot happen by itself; all of us, especially those in administrative

authorities, must cooperate with each other to fulfill their duties and achieve the goals we have set.

On this special occasion, I would like to appeal to all of you attending this gathering, as well as to all Thai people, to set their minds on the just, correct, and desirable cause of virtue, integrity, and perseverance. A perseverance to eliminate and prevent deterioration, and a perseverance to achieve virtues and prosperity for the society and to prevent deterioration. Both kinds of perseverance are necessary for our well-being. If all members of the nation help uphold this perseverance, they can then enjoy the benefits. This way everyone will become happy, and it will help the entire nation. This will enable our country to remain peaceful and stable, and we will be able to progress in development as we wish to.

May the power of the Triple Gems, and all sacred powers in the universe, protect Thailand and keep from misery and calamity, and give the Thai people happiness and prosperity.

Vietnam

Hanoi Demands Immediate Lifting of Cuba Embargo

BK0806115696 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a correspondent of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY in New York, Ambassador Ngo Quang Xuan, Vietnam's permanent representative to the UN, yesterday sent a diplomatic note to the UN secretary general. In the note, he stressed the Vietnamese Government's stand on the U.S. policy of embargo against Cuba. The note pointed out that despite the common aspirations of the international community, and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, with the Helms-Burton law the U.S. has tightened the embargo on Cuba. This will create more economic difficulties for Cuba and threaten its economic relations with other countries.

Vietnam holds that the disagreement between the U.S. and Cuba needs to be resolved through dialogue and negotiations. Vietnam demands the immediate termination of sanctions and embargo which the United States has unilaterally imposed on Cuba.

Affirming solidarity between the Vietnamese Government and people with Cuba, the letter stresses that Vietnam supports the resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly on this matter, and recommends that in his report to the next session of the UN General Assembly, the UN secretary general present concrete measures to help Cuba rectify the difficulties caused by the embargo.

SRV Officials Attend Asian-Pacific Round-Table Conference

*BK0806092296 Hanoi VNA in English
1509 GMT 7 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA June 7 — Vietnamese officials are attending the 10th Asian Pacific Round Table Conference which was opened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, yesterday.

The conference entitled "Confidence Building-Conflict Reduction", will discuss regional security issues at present and in the future, and work out measures to solve or restrict problems harming the regional security.

In his speech at the conference, Mr. Dao Huy Ngoc, director of Vietnam Institute for International Relations, and also alternate chairman of the ASEAN Institutes for Strategic and International Study (ASEAN-ISIS), said that the conference took place in the context of important changes in the Asian-Pacific region where there is not only stable and dynamic economic growth but also unsolved contradictions that might threaten peace and security in the region.

This includes the Korean peninsula issue, the tense situation in Taiwan Straits, disputes in the East Sea, as well as increasing military built-up in recent years.

The conference expects to make considerable contributions to building mutual trust, increasing restraint, and law obedience, and gradually working out security mechanisms for regional countries, Mr. Ngoc added.

The conference, organized by Malaysia's ISIS with financial assistance from the Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA), attracts 240 delegates including policy makers, researchers, journalists, and representatives from non-governmental organizations in the region and the world.

SRV: Eighth National Party Congress Slated To Open 28 Jun

*BK1006113896 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The 11th plenum of the Party Seventh Central Executive Committee was conducted from 3-9 June 1996 in Hanoi. Comrade Party General Secretary Do Muoi chaired the plenum.

The 11th plenum of the Party Seventh Central Executive Committee discussed the opinions collected from the party congresses of the provinces and cities and other party organizations under the central committee and also the opinions contributed by the various strata of people on the contents of the draft documents of the political report, the report on the orientation, duties, and plan for

the 1996-2000 socioeconomic development, the report on the amendment of the party by-law, and the draft of the amended party by-law, which will be submitted for consideration at the Eighth National Party Congress.

The plenum also continued preparations of the personnel arrangements and discussed and approved the draft regulations on the operational organization, election, and agenda of the national congress. The plenum decided to conduct the Eighth National Party Congress from 28 June to 1 July 1996 in the capital city of Hanoi.

The 11th plenum of the Party Seventh Central Executive Committee assessed that the preparations for the Eighth National Party Congress have been completed successfully thus far, and we have a firm basis so that the Eighth National Party Congress will definitely be a great success.

SRV: General Warns Against Straying From Socialist Path

*BK1006060296 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Jun 96*

["Excerpt" from a speech by Major General Le Trung Thanh, deputy commander in charge of political affairs of the 3d Military Region, at the "recent" Sixth All-Army Party Congress in Hanoi — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] I agree completely with the discussion of the four dangers in the party Central Committee's draft political report. These dangers are interrelated and equally serious and we should not belittle any of them. I would like to discuss some of my reflections on the danger of straying from our chosen path.

I think that given the current situation, we should emphasize and point out frankly that straying from the socialist path is the greatest of all dangers. Why? It is common knowledge that the goals of socialism in various areas have been outlined in various action programs and in the resolutions of the all-Army congress and the central Party Committee. Yet the reality in this or that locality or this or that domain shows that there are still indications of failing to understand thoroughly the policies and lines cited in these resolutions. Major mistakes and shortcomings linger, such as the failure on the part of the state-run trade sector to pay attention to renovating and building the cooperative economy and gaining access to certain vital areas, or the quality degradation and ideological deviation among a segment of party cadres and members. These shortcomings and errors indicate a loss of direction to varying degrees, as cited in the draft political report.

Firmly maintaining the socialist path while embarking on national industrialization and modernization is, in fact, an extremely fierce class struggle between the two paths in all areas for the maintenance of the goals of national independence and socialism. Indications of straying from the socialist path have been noted not only at the macro level, but also within various specific areas, such as the development of the multisector economy; the expansion of joint ventures and cooperation with foreign countries; the building of culture; the linking of economic construction with national defense activities; and even in the recruitment, training, and use of cadres for current and long-term purposes. Given the importance of such specific areas, if we are unable to understand thoroughly the party's policies and lines and place national interests above all, we will easily be led to mistakes; that is, straying from our path.

I concur with the party Central Committee's observation that the danger of lagging behind other regional countries economically remains a major and tough challenge.

This is because our central task is to promote economic development. Satisfactorily tackling the economic issue will serve as a basis for tackling other issues. If we pay too much attention to the economy without studying the relationship between production and the need to care for the comprehensive development of the people and protect the natural environment, however, we will commit a mistake that will in turn drive us into straying from the socialist path.

It is impossible to build socialism without a modern material and technical base and without rapprochement with the world's civilizations. In the course of eradicating this danger, it is necessary to prevent straying from the socialist path and fight the enemy's peaceful evolution strategy and other internal dangers. We must get rid of erroneous conceptions such as economic benefit above all and belittling or paying inappropriate attention to political, social, national defense, and security issues.

Australia

Australia: Howard Worried Over U.S. 'Cultural Penetration'

BK1006050696 Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING
HERALD in English 10 Jun 96

[Report by Geoff Kitney — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Prime Minister has expressed concern over foreign ownership of Australia's media, saying he wants to see the highest level of Australian ownership possible.

Mr Howard said he wanted a large number of players with the greatest possible level of Australian ownership, believing "the mob want the maximum number of players and the maximum number of Australians".

He said foreign ownership had led to a troubling level of "cultural penetration", particularly from the United States.

Mr Howard also indicated that the issue of improving the performance of the ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] was "very hard" and that the corporation appeared to be "the true monopoly" media organisation in the country.

His comments, in an interview with the Herald, indicate that the forthcoming media inquiry will be wide ranging and that its findings might lead to a major shake-up of the industry.

Mr Howard said the need for greater competition would figure prominently in the inquiry, but so would foreign ownership. He wanted to see "an outcome that appropriately mixes those two".

"There's no doubt that you can get a bit more diversity by having foreign participation," he said. "There's no doubt about that. But, equally, that cedes a bit of cultural control."

"I mean, it's the level of cultural penetration into this country, particularly from the United States, that troubles me a bit."

Mr Howard said he had always been sceptical of the cross-media rules and saw them simply as a means by which the previous government had attempted to "smash up the old Fairfax empire".

The head of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) said yesterday that if the cross-media rules were scrapped without strengthening other competition laws, it would probably allow the owner of the Nine Network, Mr Kerry Packer, to buy the Fairfax newspapers.

Professor Alan Fels was commenting on Mr Howard's remark last week that the inquiry should also look at the case for getting rid of the cross-media rules and regulating ownership through the general industry competition laws enforced by the ACCC.

The cross-media laws were introduced by the Labor Government to impose strict limits on the extent to which owners of newspapers, for example, can own television stations in the same marketplace.

Professor Fels told the Ten Network's Meet the Press that if the only law was the present Trade Practices Act, a Packer takeover bid for Fairfax was unlikely to face a problem because he had no newspaper interests.

He said that if the cross-media rules were scrapped a "public interest" test would need to be including in competition law to give the ACCC power to stop concentration of media ownership, with a television owner buying newspapers.

Mr Howard, asked about the possibility that media ownership could be regulated by the general competition laws, said: "That is something I'd like the inquiry to look at. I don't rule that out as a possible. I mean, I would like all of those sort of options on the table."

Mr Howard said he had just spoken to the Minister for Communications, Senator Alston, about the media inquiry and "how we might handle it" and that announcements would be made soon.

Australia: Minister Criticizes U.S. APEC Free Trade Action Plan

BK1006043896 Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING
HERALD in English 10 Jun 96

[Report by Pilita Clark]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington — The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Downer, has accused the United States of putting the free trade agenda of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) group at risk.

He told reporters here that he planned to tell the US Secretary of State this week that the US should submit a much better free trade action plan to this November's APEC leaders' summit than the one already proposed.

Mr Downer's comments mark a sharp departure from the previous Government's approach to the US and APEC. Few members of the Keating Government ever suggested that APEC's momentum could flag.

"The United States is the world's biggest economy, so if the United States doesn't do enough, then that slows the whole process," Mr Downer said.

"I think their individual action plan could be improved. I think it's too modest and there needs to be more put into it. At this stage, it doesn't go sufficiently beyond the Uruguay Round commitments that they already have made. It needs to be more than a bare minimum."

Mr Downer meets the Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher, early tomorrow, Sydney time. Today, he will have a private meeting with the Gulf War hero General Colin Powell in Virginia.

Mr Downer did not specify how he wanted the US to improve its APEC plan, but revealed he was concerned that it was going to be hard to sustain APEC's free trade momentum at the November summit in the Philippines.

"I don't think that's going to be easy at all, quite frankly," he said.

The US, along with Australia and more than 100 other countries, agreed to lower trade barriers on a range of goods and services in the world trade deal known as the Uruguay Round.

But APEC's 18 members agreed at a critical 1994 summit in Bogor to achieve free trade throughout the Asia Pacific region by 2020.

Late last month, at an APEC senior officials meeting in the Philippines, the 18 submitted draft plans for trade liberalisation, details of which have yet to be released. The drafts are to be given final approval at the November summit.

As a founder of APEC, Australia's former Labor Government was always one of its most enthusiastic members.

It was always careful to praise the contribution of the US, which, as APEC's most powerful member, was seen as crucial to the group's success.

Mr Downer acknowledged that because this was a presidential election year, it would be hard for Mr Clinton to make further trade commitments in a climate already hostile to free trade.

But he said Japan also faced an election within a year and there would be a problem if each of APEC's members tried to use its domestic political situations as an excuse for furthering APEC's agenda. "We don't want everyone saying, 'We have got an election, sorry'," he said.

Mr Downer said he did not want to speak directly about how his Government might make foreign policy changes to the approach taken by its Labor predecessors.

However, he said that "we still place a lot of emphasis on the US role and we have made quite a lot of noise about that in our three months in government".

One of the areas Mr Downer said his Government had a "difference of emphasis" with Labor was the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), a multilateral regional security forum.

"The Labor Party was very enthusiastic about the ARF, and rightly so," he said. "We certainly agree with that but we articulate the security arrangements in a different way. I'm not putting all my eggs in the ARF basket."

Australian Minister: U.S. Could Share Cost of Darwin Naval Base

BK1006044696 Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 10 Jun 96

[Report by David Lague]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States could be asked to share the cost of a new naval base in Darwin if it opted to boost its military presence and training exercises in northern Australia, according to the Minister for Defence, Mr McLachlan.

Mr McLachlan said yesterday that Chinese aggression towards Taiwan in March had boosted regional support for closer defence ties with the United States.

He said South-East Asian nations were reluctant to voice their fears, but discussions with regional diplomats and others had revealed that they were "very perturbed" about the threatening Chinese missile tests off Taiwan this year.

Mr McLachlan's blunt assessment of regional unease about China followed a sharp protest from the Howard Government over Beijing's nuclear test at Lop N r, western China, on Saturday.

China's acting Ambassador to Canberra, Mr Zhao Xiangling, was called in to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on Saturday within hours of the blast, which was estimated to have a yield equivalent to 80 kilotonnes of TNT.

In a statement, the Prime Minister said China was now the only nation testing nuclear weapons and had shown "particular insensitivity" to world opinion.

"It is particularly regrettable that China continues to test when the negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) are at a critical juncture," Mr Howard said.

"I urge China to end immediately its nuclear weapons testing program and affirm its unconditional support for a CTBT."

A statement from the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that Beijing would halt all testing after a final underground

blast to ensure the safety of its weapons before September.

"China stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and is in favour of reaching a comprehensive nuclear test ban in the process towards this objective," it said.

Mr McLachlan said on the Channel Nine Sunday program yesterday that the Northern Territory's Chief Minister, Mr Stone, wanted the Australian Navy base in Darwin moved but the Government was reluctant to shift it because it was not a major facility.

However, if the base was moved and the US wanted to use it, costs could be shared or Washington could be required to pay rent.

"I mean, I think what we'll find is that if they want to use our facilities in the north for training purposes and other things, they may have to help us build some," Mr McLachlan said.

He will travel to Indonesia and the US next week for talks on increased defence co-operation. He is scheduled to discuss American proposals to position military supplies in Australia with the United States Defence Secretary, Dr William Perry.

Mr McLachlan suggested that Asian nations would be less concerned about these military stockpiles in Australia than they would be in their own countries.

The Howard Government is determined to boost its ties with the US, including defence co-operation, as a key plank in its foreign policy platform.

About 20 Greenpeace members staged a silent vigil outside the Chinese Consulate yesterday in protest against China's nuclear test.

Australia: Defense Minister Welcomes U.S. Presence in Asia

*LD0906102096 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's Defense Minister, Ian McLachlan, says China's recent missile test near Taiwan has made Asian nations more positive about American involvement in the region. Mr. McLachlan told a television interviewer that the Asian region was dependent on the American presence. His comments follow remarks by Prime Minister John Howard that Australia's defense spending cannot be cut because of potential instability in Asia.

Mr. McLachlan will meet American Defense Secretary William Perry in Washington next week and will discuss a proposal for American forces to use Australian training facilities and to store military equipment in

Australia. The defense minister says Australia will not just open its facilities to the United States and allow them to do as they like. Mr. McLachlan said in exchange he would like Washington to improve or build military facilities in Australia.

Australia: Government Shows 'Disappointment' in Chinese Nuclear Test

*BK0806123096 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A diplomat from the Chinese Embassy has been called to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra to formally receive Australia's protest against the [nuclear] test. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Ian McLachlan says he phoned the Chinese ambassador expressing the government's disappointment and urging China not to conduct further test.

[Begin recording] [McLachlan] I did point out to the ambassador the internationally accepted deadline for conclusion of CTBT [Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty] negotiations was on 28 June and that the successful treaty conclusion really depends probably on the goodwill of negotiating countries, and I asked to him to take some good notice of that.

[Unidentified Correspondent] And his response was?

[McLachlan] He said again that he would pass the message on to his government. [end recording]

Australia: Prime Minister Condemns Chinese Nuclear Test

*LD0806082596 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0700 GMT 8 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] China has detonated a nuclear test explosion at its Lop Nor test site in northwestern Xinjiang. The Australian seismological center in Canberra recorded the blast just before 0300 UTC [Universal Coordinated Time]. The center says the blast was in the yield of 20 to 20 [as heard] kilotons of TNT and was registered at 5.7 on the Richter scale. [passage omitted: general background]. Sonja Zyveski reports there's been swift reaction from the Australian Government and from environmental organizations to China's nuclear test.

[Zyveski] Prime Minister John Howard has released a statement condemning the nuclear weapons test saying that given the strength of world reaction against the French nuclear testing program it displays particular insensitivity for China to have gone ahead with this test. Mr. Howard is urging China to end immediately its nuclear weapons testing program and affirm its unconditional support for the Comprehensive Test Ban

Treaty. Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer has added his condemnation, as has Labor senator John Faulkner on behalf of the federal opposition. Greenpeace says it's concerned the test could negatively affect the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and it'll be urging other delegates at treaty talks to speed up the process to finalize the ban on nuclear tests. Greenpeace has rejected any speculation that the nuclear test was related to its planned protest in China.

Australia: Downer Rejects Burmese Junta for Latest Crackdown

BK0906085196 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's foreign minister, Alexander Downer, has condemned the latest crackdown by the Burmese Government and says it's likely to lead to further tensions and instability. Mr. Downer says he is extremely concerned that the Burmese military regime's latest attempt to ban the legitimate and peaceful activities of Opposition Leader Aung San Suu Kyi, and the democracy movement. He says the new laws detailed on Friday were unacceptable to obtain ('needed') political freedom and a further step away from reconciliation and toward confrontation. Under the new laws, people could be jailed for up to 20 years for holding unauthorized meetings or for causing instability.

Despite the ban on disruptive activity, Ms. Suu Kyi addressed several thousand supporters in Rangoon yesterday and is planning a similar show of defiance today.

Australia: Downer Stresses Support for Burma's 'Democratic Opposition'

BK1006061896 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Burmese Government has warned that its recent show of restraint towards opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and her public meetings should not be mistaken for leniency. Over the weekend, thousands of people came out in front of Aung San Suu Kyi's house to hear her speak. The gatherings were in open defiance to the law passed last week declaring such meetings unlawful with violators facing fines, confiscation of property, and jail terms of up to 20 years. The warning comes as Australia's foreign minister, Alexander Downer, says Canberra will help Burma's democracy leader in any way it can. Mr. Downer strongly criticized the latest crackdown on the opposition by the Burmese military regime, saying it's likely to increase instability and confrontation, but he says international sanctions against Burma are unlikely because Burma's neighboring countries do not support that approach.

[Begin Downer recording] We have to operate in the real world in which we live, and we do what we can to give support to Aung San Suu Kyi and the democratic opposition in Burma as one country, but we will also be working with the rest of the international community to help her in anyway we can. [end recording]

Australia: Government Warns of Danger Along Thai-Burmese Border

BK0706081996 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia has warned of the danger of Westerners being kidnapped along the border between Thailand and Burma. Travel advice issued in Canberra says there is a high level of insecurity along the border because of ethnic conflict and banditry. The Foreign Affairs statement said there'd been threats that Westerners could be kidnapped for ransom and supplies. Australians should avoid attempting to cross the Thai-Burma border by land except at authorized crossing points. The statement said Australians in the area should exercise a high level of personal security awareness and avoid travelling at night.

Australia: McLachlan 'Not Worried' About Security Deal With Indonesia

BK0906090296 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's minister for defense, Ian McLachlan, says he is not worried about the future of Australia's security treaty with Indonesia. Mr. McLachlan says he'll be discussing the treaty when he visits Indonesia in the next fortnight. The defense minister dismissed reports that Indonesia's President Suharto's enthusiasm for the deal has cooled since the election of the Coalition. Mr. McLachlan said that all the feedback that the government has had [word indistinct] Indonesia on the treaty has been positive.

New Zealand

New Zealand: China's Latest Nuclear Explosion 'Condemned'

BK0906090096 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New Zealand has condemned China's latest nuclear blast and urged it to end its test program immediately. Prime Minister Jim Bolger said New Zealand deplored the fact that China has decided to flout world opinion and continued testing at the time when a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was almost in reach. Mr. Bolger said New Zealand would

convey a [word indistinct] to the Chinese ambassador in Washington while New Zealand ambassador in Beijing will also protest at the highest possible level.

The environmental group, Greenpeace, will also hold a public vigil outside the Chinese Consulate in Auckland tomorrow. The Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed that an underground nuclear test took place in the country's remote desert of Northwestern Xinjiang. China earlier repeated its promise that it will stage only one more test of its atomic arsenal before joining an international ban on such explosion.

New Zealand: Prime Minister's Media Release on PRC Nuclear Test

BK1006043496 (Internet) New Zealand Parliamentary WWW in English 9 Jun 96

["Media release" issued by New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger on 9 June; place not given: "New Zealand Calls on China To Stop Nuclear Tests"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] "China's actions in proceeding with yet another nuclear test will be condemned by all New Zealanders," said the Prime Minister, Rt Hon [Right Honorable] J B Bolger today. Mr Bolger was responding to the announcement that China had conducted a nuclear test at its Lop Nor test site yesterday.

"It is all the more disappointing because it comes after France has announced an end to all testing and because it takes place as the negotiations in Geneva on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty reach a crucial final phase."

"While the Chinese Government has committed itself to the conclusion of the Treaty, it has also said it will not stop testing until the Treaty is concluded. However we will urge China in the strongest terms to conduct no further tests."

Mr Bolger said the international community is waiting for China to confirm its support for a test ban treaty that bans all nuclear explosions. "China must also accept the need for the new test ban organisation to be able to investigate quickly and effectively all evidence of breaches of the Treaty. We are all looking to China to show that it is prepared to make the necessary concessions to allow the test ban negotiations to be concluded successfully by the end of this month."

The Prime Minister said Foreign Minister Don McKinnon would be conveying New Zealand's serious concerns to the Chinese Ambassador when he calls him in to receive our protest tomorrow. New Zealand's Ambassador in Beijing has also been instructed to make representations at the highest possible level.

"Both will urge China to lend its full support to the conclusion of the test ban negotiations by the end of June, and in the meantime to cease testing its nuclear weapons," Mr Bolger said.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby, Solomons Agree on Urgent Measures

LD0906210196 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Papua New Guinea [PNG] and Solomon Islands have agreed to take urgent measures to prevent further border incidents.

The agreement was announced in a joint communique issued with fellow members of the Melanesian Spearhead Group, which also includes Vanuatu and Fiji. It came at the end of a Spearhead Group summit in the Trobriand Islands in PNG attended by PNG's prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, and the Solomons' deputy prime minister, Danny Philip. The communique called on PNG and the Solomons to urgently address the crisis in their relations which arise from allegations of support in the Solomons for separatist rebels on the PNG island of Bougainville.

The Melanesian leaders said PNG and the Solomons should conclude a proposed basic border agreement as soon as possible to improve joint border management and surveillance. The leaders said the two countries should also issue a joint declaration reaffirming that Bougainville Island is an integral part of PNG.

Solomon Islands last week demanded compensation for what it said were 18 separate border incursions in the past two and a half months by PNG soldiers or civilians who support them. PNG has admitted some of the incursions, including one last weekend involving a patrol boat of its Defence Force, which, it says, was pursuing Bougainville rebels.

The Melanesian Spearhead Group leaders also reiterated the commitment of their governments to New Caledonia's independence from France. Their communique called on France to ensure that a proposed referendum on independence in 1998 was conducted in full accordance with the principles and practices of the United Nations.

New Caledonia's pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front — or FLNKS — is a member of the Spearhead Group. It was represented at the summit in PNG by the first vice-president of New Caledonia's Territorial Congress, Richard Kaloi.

